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MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX ENSURED REAGAN WIN

AU090957 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 9 Nov 84

["Why Did American Capital Re-elect Reagan President? -- article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 9 (ATA) -- In an article on the presidential elections in the USA, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes, among others, that the re-election of Reagan as President was not accidental and caused no wonder in the international opinion. The American bourgeoisie re-elected Reagan representative of the militaristic and military hard line in the field of foreign policy. This is a concrete confirmation of the intensification of the American militaristic and expansionist course during the 4 next years. Thus, U.S. imperialism aims at promoting the new doctrine of the military forces advanced by Reagan which claims that the peace in the world and the security of the peoples may be attained allegedly through the increase of the American strength and superiority.

The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes further on about the intense activity of Reagan during the 4 years of his stay in the White House, on the maximum increase of the military expenditure, the imposed deployment of the American Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, the strengthening of the NATO aggressive military bloc, the escalation of the armament race with the social imperialist Soviet Union, the continuous aids and support for the Israeli Zionists, the military aggression in Grenada, the interferences in Central America, etc.

The re-election of Reagan in the White House, ZERI I POPULLIT underlines, is the mandate that the American big monopoly capital donates to the policy of aggression and war, the new adventures against the freedom and independence of the people for world hegemony. This act expressed the continuation of the new policy of Reagan, of the doctrine of Washington to realise the plans for the extension of the economic, military and political power all over the world.

The internal political developments in the USA, just like their external activity, prove once more that as, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said. the world will face with an intensification of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, with an increase of its interferences in the internal affairs of other countries, especially of the use of its military forces, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

ALBANIA, BULGARIA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1985

AU101447 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 10 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchanges of goods and payments for 1985 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed in Tirana yesterday.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi and for the Bulgarian side by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marin Marinov. Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations as well as the charge de'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the PR of Bulgaria in Tirana, Marko Markov. Over its stay in our country the delegation was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the People's Republic of Bulgaria bitumen, copper wires and rods, confections, veneer, artistic products, citrus fruits, cognac, etc. and will import rolled sheet, steel tubes, lead block, non-ferrous metals and semi-finished products, vehicles tires, chemicals, etc.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 8-9 NOV

AU092019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] A plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held at the Boyana Residence on 8 and 9 November. In addition to the members and candidate members of the Central Committee, the following persons also attended the plenum: the chairman and deputy chairmen of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, the secretary of the Bulgarian National Agarian Union [BZNS] and the secretaries of the BZNS permanent board, ministers, first deputy ministers, and the chairmen of the Okrug People's Councils Executive Committees who are not members of the BCP Central Committee.

Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, read a report on the subject: "Present and Future Problems of our Economic Development Up to 1990 in Light of the Contemporary International Situation." The following comrades took the floor in the debates on the items discussed: Nikola Todoriev, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress; Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and minister of machine building; Mincho Yovchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug party committee; Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Atanas Semerdzhiev, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense; Stoyan Koshulev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of energy and raw material resources; Zlatka Pavlova, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Sliven Okrug Agroindustrial Union; Grigor Shopov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy minister of internal affairs; Stoyan Zhulev, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador to the United States; Mincho Chuntov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the Sofia City party committee; Stanka Shopova, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Dimitrov Kjomsomol Central Committee; and Petur Balevski, member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Lovech Okrug party committee.

The BCP Central Committee adopted an appropriate decision in connection with the issue discussed. The decision of the BCP Central Committee Plenum was as follows: After listening and discussing in detail the report by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, on problems that have emerged in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, as well as on the further socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria up to 1990 and in the long term, the BCP Central Committee plenum decided:

To approve the activity of the BCP Central Committee Politburo for fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and for elaborating and resolving the new problems that have emerged after the congress in domestic policy and international relations.

To unanimously confirm the BCP Central Committee Politburo's considerations comprised in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report on socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria up to 1990 and in the long run. The report by the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee is a programmatic document of particular importance for further realizing the party's comprehensive strategy for building a mature socialist society in Bulgaria. The plenum highly values the services and personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the scientific formulation and practical solution of the problems of socialist construction in conformity with the demands of the scientific-technological revolution and of the contemporary international situation.

The ideas elaborated in this report outline the new qualitative tasks and make a valuable contribution to the party's theoretical thought and to the creative elaboration and implementation of the Marxist-Leninist behest in our country.

The competent organs and organizations must work out a draft program, on the basis of the views and considerations set forth at the plenum, for the Ninth 5-Year plan on the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as well as for certain strategic trends and for a longer period of time. On the same basis, the present operating mechanism in economic management should also be improved. The plenum considers it necessary to begin preparations for the 13th BCP Congress in early 1985.

TODOROV PARLIAMENTARY GROUP RETURNS FROM GREECE

AU111851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, returned today from Athens. The delegation made an official visit to Greece at the invitation of the Greek parliament. At the talks and meetings that the Bulgarian parliamentarians held in Greece they revealed once again our people's steady striving to develop and strengthen friendship and good-neighborly relations with the Greek people and to cooperate in strengthening peace and security in the Balkans and Europe. At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Ognyan Doynov and by other officials.

CREATION OF SMALL, MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DISCUSSED

AU121625 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade for consumer goods, received yesterday visiting representatives of the Association of Small and Medium Enterprise Owners from Venezia Province in Italy, who are visiting our country under the leadership of Claudio Bordini, president of the association.

A conversation was held concerning opportunities for cooperation in establishing small and medium enterprises in our country for the production of various high quality mass consumer goods.

STROUGAL ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., NICARAGUA, MEXICO

Discusses Nicaraguan L-39 Planes

AU121556 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] Mexico, 9 Nov (CTK) -- At the conclusion of his official visit to Mexico on 8 November CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal held a press conference in his temporary Mexican residence. At the press conference he briefly summed up his negotiations with the Mexican representatives. He called his talk with President Miguel de la Madrid very frank and said that it served as an information exchange which should contribute toward further developing the dialogue between the CSSR and Mexico. The political will for this development prevails on both sides, the Czechoslovak premier declared, while stating that developments must progress more rapidly, particularly in the economic sphere.

In replying to CTK's question about areas of common interest in the foreign policies of the two countries, particularly in reference to the tense situation in Central America, Lubomir Strougal stressed that in the negotiations in Mexico no areas of controversy had appeared between the CSSR and Mexico in reference to solutions to this situation.

He called the situation in Central America very critical, particularly in view of the fact that it is impossible to envisage what the U.S. Government will undertake in that area. In this connection he stressed Nicaragua's right to a free and peaceful existence and recalled that the CSSR is granting Nicaragua peaceful assistance. The Czechoslovak premier warned that any possible aggression against Nicaragua will change the world situation, will greatly exacerbate it, and will complicate relations between East and West.

In replying to a question about the prospects for economic relations between the CSSR and Mexico, L. Strougal said that in many spheres, for instance in microelectronics, robotics, and automation systems, Mexico has modern technology which can be used by the CSSR. On the other hand, Mexico is interested in certain modern Czechoslovak products. Thus there exist possibilities for a dynamic development of mutual trade, as well as for industrial cooperation and specialization. For the next period, 8-10 projects have been defined; they must be implemented and then the projects must continue on the path of cooperation.

In replying to other questions by the journalists, the Czechoslovak premier among other things rejected as misinformation the U.S. Government's claim that the CSSR is delivering combat aircraft to Nicaragua. We are merely delivering training aircraft -- the L39 -- there. But the U.S. Government -- with reference to this claim -- itself wants to deliver combat aircraft to Nicaragua's neighbors.

In connection with what has been perceived as slightly calmer preelection rhetoric from President Ronald Reagan, L. Strougal said that the Czechoslovak Government is in favor of a dialogue which will strengthen the idea of peace, disarmament, and a return to the atmosphere of detente which reigned in the years 1974-78.

At the press conference, L. Strougal resolutely rejected attempts to equate the stands of the socialist and capitalist states with regard to the developing countries; and he stressed the will of the CSSR and other socialist countries to assist the developing states in building their own economic potential.

Calls for Superpower Dialogue

FL130044 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1803 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal has said here that if a dialogue between the United States and the USSR is not established soon, world peace will be seriously at risk. Before leaving for his country, he said dialogue is compromise-oriented and, without doubt, once it is started, tensions will subside.

He added that besides discussing speac weapons, such a dialogue would also deal with nuclear arms. A moratorium would probably be established. Strougal explained that production of some weapons would be halted and deployment of missiles interrupted for a specified period.

He said the danger, which is presently very threatening, can be reduced, minimized, and gradually eliminated if the two superpowers are willing to do so. The Czechoslovak premier, a member of the communist party since 1958, said: I fear the upcoming days because now they are going to discuss at a certain level when to begin the dialogue between Moscow and Washington. But I believe that once the negotiations are established, tension will diminish.

Meets With Mexican President

LD081028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] President Miguel Hurtado de la Madrid yesterday received Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal who is in Mexico on an official visit. In their discussion both officials expressed views on a wide range of issues relating to the current international situation and on relations between Czechoslovakia and Mexico. They stressed that both countries hold similar views on the solutions to current foreign policy issues and are consistently striving to reduce international tension, achieve disarmament, and create an atmsophere of trust and favorable conditions for developing fruitful cooperation throughout the world. They also devoted great attention to the further development of bilateral economic relations and expressed the conviction that the visit by the Czechoslovak permier to Mexico would herald a new era in mutual political, economic, and cultural relations.

Yesterday afternoon Lubomir Strougal visited the Mexican Congress, where he briefed the senators on the activity of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and the economic tasks of Czechoslovakia. He pointed out that there are no areas of disagreement between Czechoslovakia and Mexico and that conditions have been created for the comprehensive intensification of cooperation between both states.

Lubomir Strougal then visted the village of San Jeronimo-Lidice, which in August 1942 adopted the name of the Czechoslovak village, which was razed to the ground. The village adopted the name as a memorial to the victims of the Hitlerite massacre. In a brief address, the Czechoslovak premier paid tribute to that moral support they had given to the struggle of the Czechoslovak people against fascism. He called Lidice a reminder of the need to accelerate the fight for peace and disarmament and against nuclear and space weapons. He stressed that all the world's nations must join together in this fight.

Lubomir Strougal was then presented by village representatives with a commemorative banner and he in turn donated to the school in San Jeronimo-Lidice a movie projector and a film about the extermination and rebuilding of Lidice.

Joint Statement Reported

LD081411 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid held talks yesterday. They noted that relations between Czechoslovakia and Mexico are based on mutual respect and understanding and that this policy is in keeping with the aspirations and traditional friendship between the people of the two countries.

At the end of the talks in Los Pinos, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban and Mexican Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Cervantes Hernandez signed a joint statement of the governments of Czechoslovakia and Mexico. The document stresses that during the official visit to Mexico by Lubomir Strougal at the invitation of President Miguel Hurtado de la Madrid, economic relations between the two countries were reviewed and opportunities were examined for expanding and strengthening these relations in accordance with the results of the fourth session of the Czechoslovak-Mexican Mixed Commission for Economic and Commercial Cooperation, and the second session of the Czechoslovak-Mexican Mixed Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, both of which were held together on 5 and 6 November.

In their wish to expand and strengthen these bilateral economic relations on the basis of mutual advantage and (?according to) their level of development and needs and the possibilities of each country, both sides express their intention to continue with the development of bilateral cooperation in a dynamic and consistent way, in keeping with the trade agreement of November 1974 and the basic agreement on scientific and technological cooperation of April 1979.

Both sides express satisfaction with the fulfillment of the trade agreement and of the basic agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, and with the results achieved by the mixed commissions for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. They agree that the current economic situation in both countries provides conditions for expanding cooperation in various manufacturing sectors.

The joint statement of the governments of Czechoslovakia and Mexico goes on to note that both sides reaffirm their intention to promote in an effective way industrial cooperation, the establishment of joint enterprises, the transfer of technology, and specialist training of workers in selected sectors of the engineeering and textile industries, in the production of printing machinery and energy-generation equipment, in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, in transportation equipment, and in other sectors. This range is not limited, and by agreement between both sides it can be extended. In the aforementioned sectors, industrial cooperation can be implemented in the following ways: through the establishment of joint enterprises on the basis of joint capital investments, through the exchange of technological findings, through joint development of new technologies with an increasing share of components produced in both countries, through the technical training of workers, and through joint participation in supplying third-country markets. In this way it will be possible to create comprehensive forms of industrial integration which will complement the traditional forms of supply of machinery, equipment, and technology.

With the aim of facilitating the orientation of national enterprises in joint cooperation production projects, both sides declare that they are willing to exchange in a suitable form information about their relevant investment construction programs, about changes which they propose to make in the way they handle foreign capital investments, and about designating priority sectors.

The joint statement of the governments of Czechoslovakia and Mexico further notes that both sides express determination to promote mutual visits by business representatives, technicians, and experts of both countries who are involved in new enterprises founded on joint capital participation. Implementation of these projects will be participated in by industrial enterprises in both the public and private sector of Mexico and by corresponding Czechoslovak organizations, which, by means of specific written agreements and in accordance with the legal provisions valid in each of the two countries, will agree on the terms for these joint ventures.

At the end of the joint statement of the governments of Czechoslovakia and Mexico, both sides agree that the Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation should be the body which monitors implementation of the measures set out in the statement. To this end, subcommittees and specialized working groups may be set up which will report to the mixed commission itself on their findings.

Trade With Mexico Discussed

LD111033 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Lubomir Strougal, CSSR federal premier, on 10 November at Ruzyne Airport on the occasion of Strougal's return from Mexico; recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] Comrade premier, what opportunities are there for cooperation between the CSSR and the United Mexican States?

[Strougal, in Czech] It has to be said that the Mexican Government, under the leadership of President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, shows great interest in cooperation with the council's [CEMA] member states and thus with the socialist states in particular. The volume of trade so far has been very small but the main thing is that, so to speak, it is of a classical character, which means that there are not any modern forms of cooperation and we have been saddled with outdated views about Mexico. It is a modern country. It is a country which, in certain spheres, has very modern and progressive technology which we do not possess. They are willing to give us this technology. So, as we carry out structural changes and a policy of modernization and reconstruction in a number of spheres -- and this was also pointed out by the joint Czechoslovak-Mexican commission -- we will have the opportunity to exchange certain modern technologies, and certain modern machines. These include, for example, modernized machines for the engineering industry, the food-processing and textile industries, and last but not least the modern microelectronics, robotics and automated systems industries -- in short, all the structural, promising and forward-looking sectors. Here it is necessary to say of course -- and in this respect the Mexican leadership is very rational, very, so to speak, realistic -- that the Mexican leadership presented us with this kind of thesis: Let us begin with something concrete; that means let us define 8 or 10 projects to be implemented in the course of 1 to 2 years and then we can go on to others.

[Reporter] But Mexico, like a number of Latin American states, has relatively high debts. Won't this hinder such cooperation?

[Strougal] You speak of Mexico's debt, but Mexico approaches this question of debt in such a rational way that today the Mexican minister of finance is recognized by the most illustrious financial institutions as, so to speak, the finance minister of the year. This means that he is a man who manages financial and economic-structural long-term policy in such a way that he is gradually eliminating that country's debt and thereby setting not only an example for Mexico but also for other developing countries who want to tackle the whole problem of debt, which is estimated at something like $750-800 billion in the developing world.

He is thereby demonstrating for other countries a way out of this situation. I am sorry, -- I have to say I am sorry, and I am being self-critical here -- that we didn't go to Mexico earlier.

[Reporter] You also took part in the opening of the Camexpo-84 joint CEMA exhibition. As the sponsors of this exhibition, comrade premier, how good is our contribution?

[Strougal] Well, this goes back to what we have already been saying. The Camexpo exhibition has been very successful. This is the case for all the CEMA member countries except Romania. Romania has decided to set up an exhibition of its own some time in the future. There is a joint CEMA exhibition there and it is very successful, and not only artistically, so to speak. You know our artists know how to set up things like this because we're the organizers, we're the coordinators of the exhibition, and the Brno trade fair, the rapid exhibition, our designers, the workers, and everyone who did the work there and who set up the exhibition did a very good job.

[Reporter] What kind of reaction has there been to the exhibition?

[Strougal] Well, the president himself, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, went there, lending it his charisma, authority and publicity. He is a very well-educated man, a man held in high esteem, a man who operates not only in the economic sphere but who also works in the sphere of peace, in the Contadora sphere, and, so to speak, throughout the world, not only in America, in latin America, and in Central America, but throughout the world he is very well known and very highly thought-of. When he saw the exhibition he himself said to his entourage: This is where there is an opportunity to expand our cooperation; at the same time we must begin to get cooperation off the ground.

The Camexpo exhibition is so important because it offers very concrete examples of how to formulate economic cooperation between Mexico and the CEMA member countries. In my view it is a very successful exhibition, the first exhibition in the Western world that we have set up in this way, and I think it shouldn't be the last because it is this kind of thing that shows both the economic potential of the member countries and also the technical level in certain sectors where we do not need to be ashamed of ourselves in any way. I'm not going to pretend that we don't have some structural shortcomings because, as you know, in certain sectors we are simply a bit behind, but at the same time it makes it possible for us to tackle exactly these structural problems by means of cooperation, specialization and economic cooperation, and in this respect Mexico and the Camexpo exhibition can play a very positive role.

[Reporter] Comrade premier, during the past week we in Prague have had the opportunity to study the material from the 39th CEMA session. The documents are very specific and unprecedentedly detailed. Was the whole 39th session as specific as this in Havana?

[Strougal] The session consisted of two parts: the first part was, so to speak, public. All member states of the council were there, that is to say the 10 member states, and in addition there were representatives of various developing countries -- Mozambique, (?Mexico), Ethiopia, Angola, Laos and some other states. We talked in a more general way within the framework of the published documents. So what did we settle? We settled the basic question: the question of energy, the question of fuel, raw materials, and the whole energy complex in general.

We did so not only, so to speak, in terms of quantities -- how much from where and how much it would cost -- but the whole question; that is to say, we settled technological matters, how individual states will progress in the rate of reducing their energy consumption. It must be said that energy is, as we say, always becoming dearer, always more valuable. Oil demand has, in a way, gone down on the world market, but I don't think this is a long-term trend. Oil and gas deposits -- most of them -- are, of course, found in the USSR. They are continually being found in more difficult areas, so, if during the last 5-year plan, investment costs amounted to about R10 billion, in this subsequent 5-year plan, that is to say our 8th 5-year plan, spending will amount to at least R55 billion, or at least 5 times as much, and we, of course, must take our share in this; there's nothing that can be done about it. We want the oil. We want the gas. We need the electricity. We need the coal. And we need other sources of raw materials, ferrous metals and so on; that, then, was one of the issues we spoke about, not only from the point of view of quantities but also from the point of view of economies.

The second question was high technology shortages, which still exist in the community. We all want to modernize and reconstruct our economies; we all want to carry out structural changes, but each of us lack certain technological equipment, for which we have to resort to the capitalists. The capitalists know this, so they use embargoes and discrimination, and when we are [word indistinct] they won't supply it to us, and from the price point of view, they won't (?supply it), and so on. In other words, we have to eliminate our weaknesses in technology as quickly as possible -- that is our aim.

And [word indistinct] question, which was the subject of the second meeting on the 2d day, those were the systemic questions elaborated by specifying in concrete terms what was discussed at the June summit in Moscow. There was a critical discussion there, because it must be said openly that if we cannot come to agreement on certain criteria of effectiveness and on standard economic criteria which, in the end are connected with the role of the transferable ruble, and therefore with the role of the rate of exchange of that currency and so on, which are connected with the unified price policy, then as far as specialization and cooperation are concerned, conditions are not ripe for us to progress in that field and, so to speak, to take a leap forward, to make that step in the economy. I use the word leap, but I think the conditions do not exist for this; however, it is necessary to create these conditions.

In this sphere I think that the biggest problem is the question of prices, because we say that we want to leave some structural spheres and we want to (?approach) it from a different direction. Unfortunately, when we can manufacture an article for x amount we import it from another country for 3 and a 1/2 times that cost. That (?isn't) a sensible economic policy. On the other hand, however, I know that we cannot continue to offer the same wide range, that we need to reduce it so that we can manage it from a scientific, technological, design and equipment point of view, and for that reason we need to create certain systematic conditions.

In order to make up this national productivity, in order to achieve in common the kind of labor productivity that is equal to or approaches the labor productivity of the world's leading manufacturers, I evidently will have to [word indistinct] for some time. That means it is necessary to set up a definite fund. In the EEC something of this kind exists -- though I don't want to follow the EEC's example -- but it requires a definite fund with which this or that country would be financed to a certain extent -- say 3 or 4 years -- in a consolidated way so that country can create the conditions necessary for it to achieve the kind of labor productivity and the kind of costs which will make it possible to set up a unified price system; then specialization and cooperation can go ahead at full speed. That is the systematic approach. That is what we talked about, I have to say, in a rather critical way, very frankly. That is the only way today -- the world is frank, critical, and full of problems; if we try to maneuver around these problems we won't get very far.

Flys to Havana

FL100030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Czechosolvakia and premier of the Council of Ministers of the CSSR, arrived in Cuba today from Mexico. The Czechoslovak leader was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and other Cuban officials.

Strougal had attended the inauguration of the Camexpo-84 Exposition in Mexico City, which exhibits examples of the economic activities of CEMA member nations.

CHEBRIKOV HEADS VISITING USSR STATE SECURITY GROUP

LD121836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the Committee of State Security of the USSR, headed by its chairman Viktor Chebrikov, candidate Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Prague today. During the friendly working visit, questions of mutual cooperation between the friendly security corps will be discussed, as well as further deepening of their cooperation in protecting the social state systems of the two socialist states.

PLANS TO EXPORT TRUCKS, PARTS TO PRC REPORTED

AU081720 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 6 Nov 84 p 6

[Unattributed report in the "Economy of These Days" column]

[Text] The Motokov foreign trade enterprise and the Tatra Koprivnice national enterprise have concluded an agreement with the PRC on the assembly of 300 Tatra-815 trucks in China. The components will be delivered to the PRC by the end of the year, where they will be assembled with the assistance of Czechoslovak experts. A Chinese car factory will also produce some components for the Tatra trucks; the number of assembled vehicles and the share of Chinese production will gradually grow. In addition, the PRC will also take from us a delivery of complete trucks. A contract for more than 2,000 vehicles has already been signed.

TV COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES U.S. STATE TERRORISM

DW090709 East Berlin Television Service in German 2010 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Karl-Eduard von Schnitzler's "Der Schwarze Kanal" program]

[Text] Good evening viewers. The Soviet Union has presented a draft resolution to the 39th UN General Assembly accompanied by an explanatory letter by Foreign Minister Gromyko. This resolution aims to outlaw the policy of state terrorism and all of those acts by states designed to undermine the social order in other sovereign states.

State terrorism -- this is a new term in international law, although it has been practiced by the Unied States for many years. We only need to recall the trail of blood the CIA has left behind: the CIA coup against Iranian Prime Minister Mossadeq after which the nationalization of the oil industry was reversed and the shah was permitted to return from exile; in 1954 the democratically elected government in Guatemala led by Arbenz was toppled and the U.S. concern, United Fruit Company, retained its property and its profits at a cost of 70,000 victims; at the beginning of the fifties the CIA attempted to eliminate Indonesian President Sukarno because his policy of peaceful coexistence was preventing U.S. imperialism from bringing all of Southeast Asia under its control; in 1961 the CIA had Patrice Lumumba murdered when it was apparent that the military action to topple the newly independent Republic of the Congo was failing to make headway; at home, the Kennedy brothers and Martin Luther King were assassinated; there was an attempt on the life of Fidel Castro: in 1979 the yacht of the uncle of the British queen, Lord Mountbatten, a former commander in chief of NATO forces in the Mediterranean and later supreme commander of the British Navy, Army, and Air Force, blew up without warning off the west Irish coast following a remarkable speech in Strasbourg critical of U.S. nuclear strategy; in 1966 there was a military coup against Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana and in the same year, the CIA attempted to compromise Georgios Papandreou and to catapult him out of politics; in 1967 there was the murder of Che Guevara; in 1973 there was the CIA coup in Chile and the murder of Salvador Allende; plans were discovered to murder Libya's Muammar al-Qadhdhafi; in 1981 the CIA murdered the head of the Panamanian Government Omar Torrijos; there is a conspiracy against Indira Gandhi; there was an attempt on the life of Zambian President Kaunda; there is the activation of the enemy plots against the Polish People's Republic since 1980; there is the undeclared war against Afghanistan since 1980; and there is interference in the affairs of El Salvador and Nicaragua, and the occupation of Grenada. This is only a partial list of U.S. state terrorism and is not appearing for the first time, but in fact appeared on the world's television screen for 10 years in the form of the television war in Vietnam.

Well, well, a general mood like today -- fear of the Reds, fear of a threat from the East -- forces people to take sides so that people accept criminal wars, murderous campaigns, conspiracy and, oh yes, defoliants and chemical warfare against the Vietnamese people, and yet, foolish talk continues in spite of these examples of state terrorism. There is a general mood of anticommunism today, notably in the Caribbean.

Oh yes, the invasion of Grenada, where there were no Cuban soldiers as initially claimed, no mass graves, no threat to U.S. citizens, and no air base -- only a civilian airport financed by Great Britain, the European Community, and Cuba. There were no weapons arsenals and no safes full of documents proving Soviet aggressive intentions in Latin America. There was nothing that could stand up to examination and serve to justify the U.S. terror in Grenada.

There were only vital U.S. interests, and an unbelievable smear campaign that preceeded the cruel and unfounded invasion. This is Washington's state terrorism in action.

In Grenada, the now free Grenada, the children today are crying out: U.S. soldiers, amis go home to New York." There is one pediatrician left now that Grenada has been liberated. There is no longer any milk for the children. Most of the schools are closed, and the hospitals are run down. The U.S. ambassador plays the role of governor along with 80 officials from the State Department, a so-called diplomatic mission that is considerably larger than the Soviet and Cuban embassies combined ever were. This is on an island state that is farther from Washington than, say, Bonn is from Moscow. Someone in the Kremlin should talk about vital Soviet interests on the Rhine or about the USSR's backyard. Washington meanwhile, wants to be in Nicaragua in the same way as it is in Grenada.

It wants to put its backyard in order again, to make life as difficult as possible for Managua, as AP recently indicated when it reported from Congress on the mining of harbors, the training of terrorists, the deployment of special terror units, and the military buildup in Honduras, as well as on the policy of economic and political destabilization up to open military intervention if all else fails. The goal is to bring down the government, if possible, before the elections.

In the same way, Americans on government assignment are working quietly in the Punjab in India, as reported by the Indian counterespinage service and the Indian news agency PTI. They are working in northern Cyprus, which is under Turkish occupation, and American journalists (Christopher Hitshen) reported in THE NATION that according to information available, the airport the Americans are building there is being prepared to receive the Rapid Deployment Force. Recently, the Jordanian Government refused to place an airport at U.S. disposal for this purpose. Even Turkey, a country whose territory is full of NATO bases, does not want this force because it needs and seeks good relations with its Arab neighbors. Turkish occupied Cyprus therefore seems to offer the best way out of this dead end. Thus we come to the terrorist friends of American state terrorism.

Dear viewers, the regimes in South Africa and Israel fit together perfectly. They both practice terrorism to the same extent, externally and internally, both are financed, armed, and directed by a government whose Under Secretary of State (Buckley) has stated: This government assumes that the sale and provision of weapons to peoples whose security is important to us is part of our foreign policy. This is a government whose president commented on Israel's aggression and occupation on all fronts by saying: I find it hard to believe that Israel is a danger to its neighbors. This is a president who has praised and extolled the amoral, unscrupulous, and terrorist British film spy James Bond as fearless, able, courageous, and optimistic, and presents himself as a fighter against international terrorism.

Dear viewers, in the POLITICAL AFFAIRS magazine, this president wrote frankly: We must speak to the Russians because public opinion demands it. However, we must manipulate negotiations in such a way as to convince the people that we can only negotiate with Moscow by building up our strength, until we have reached such enormous superiority in military terms that the Russians will be convinced that they must capitulate. As the author of suicidal wisdom likes to cite the Bible, we refer to Psalm 55, verse 22 [as heard] which states: Their speech is smoother than butter, but their thoughts are of war, their words are slipperly as oil, but sharp as drawn swords.

You see, they speak of defoliating when they mean poisoning people and nature; of decapitation when they want to begin the third and final world war with a first strike; and of dehydrating when they mean the neutron bomb that leaves inanimate materials undamaged and only kills people. Planting mines, defoliating, decapitation, dehydration -- this is the language of terrorists.

Therefore, conceptions of a policy of strength, of a crusade, of psychological war, and of other plans together with weapons, equality, and equal security necessitate a UN resolution on the inadmissability of the policy of state terrorism and all actions of states directed toward undermining the social order in other sovereign states. For this reason, the Soviet draft resolution calls expressly on all states to respect and maintain the right of all peoples to choose their social order freely and without external interference, and to pursue political, socioeconomic, and cultural development independently.

FRG CHANCELLOR HOSTS 'REVANCHIST' MEETING

LD111531 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 11 Nov 84

["Nothing Has Been Learned. Fifth Congress of the Umbrella Organization of the Revanchist Associations of the FRG - by Ralf Bachmann" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov (ADN) -- The CDU party headquarters in Bonn was the meeting place on 10 November of the fifth congress of the umbrella organization of the revanchist associations in the FRG. A platform was offered to the speakers from six revanchist associations as well as to the representatives of the established parties in the FRG, to appear with their well-known slogans opposing the results of the World War II and postwar developments. After the head of the regional association, Hupka (CDU), had once again called for the restoration of the "German Reich within the borders of 1937," representatives of the CDU, CSU, SPD, and FDP spoke.

For the CDU, Chancellor Kohl said that for him it was a matter of course to appear at this meeting of the "Landsmannschaften." Contrary to realities anchored in the European system of treaties and the Helsinki Final Act, he spoke of "keeping open the German question" and in so doing again made clear the extent to which the detente policy, frequently protested in Bonn, is far from realistic.

Strauss, who spoke for the CSU, supported the organizers in the Konrad Adenaur House by saying that since the last congress, over 10 years ago, "no fundamental change had taken place in the conditions for the approach to the German question."

Bundestag Deputy Guenter Herterich, who spoke for the SPD, distorted the European system of treaties by saying that the Eastern treaties are not "treaties that recognized borders."

The FDP was represented by the deputy parliamentary group chairman, Ronneburger, who greeted the assembled revenchist associations in the name of his party.

The whole event was an eloquent example of the extent to which Bonn has distanced itself from the policy of detente. This is happening in contrast to the peace interests of the peoples of Europe and is extremely dangerous, particularly in view of the U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons deployed in the FRG. Political observers also point to the hopelessness of the revanchist slogans in Bonn. The concept, which broke down even in Adenauer's time, is even more doomed to failure in view of the power realities today.

The speakers at the meeting of the revanchist associations in Bonn should consider the simple fact that noises of this sort are not well suited to maintaining normal relations with the socialist countries, including the GDR, nor certainly to improving them.

MUHAMMAD-LED PDRY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Honecker-Muhammad Talks Held

LD091406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, began their official talks in Berlin today. They discussed topical international issues, questions of internal political development in their countries, and the prospects for bilateral relations.

Erich Honecker spoke about the efforts of the working people, in the 35th year of the GDR, to purposefully implement the main task in its unity of economic and social policy and to counter the effects of the imperialist confrontation policy on the economy. He praised the significant successes achieved by the people of the PDRY in overcoming the difficult legacy of the past under the leadership of the YSP in an historically short period of time.

The two statesmen spoke in favor of making every effort to create a worldwide coalition of reason. A nuclear catstrophe must be prevented and normality and predictability must again be made the basis of international politics. They stressed that the strength, unity, and cohesion of the states of the socialist community continues to have decisive importance for mastering the tasks resulting from the present phase of the international class conflict.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR supports a halt to the arms race and a transition to effective disarmament measures, particularly for nuclear weapons, and a return to detente and fruitful cooperation on the basis of equality and equal security. He pointed to the undiminished validity of the proposals of the USSR, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact states, which were expressed chiefly in the Prague Declaration and the Moscow Statement. The two statesmen expressed support for the proposals of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet, published in THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the discussion on the Middle East situation it was noted that the reason for the explosive situation is the United States' efforts to strengthen its own military presence and to achieve domination in the region. The six-point program proposed by the USSR is an up-to-date and effective way for a fundamental solution of the Middle East problem within the framework of an international Middle East conference. Erich Honecker gave an assurance that the GDR stands firmly on the side of the progressive Arab forces in their complicated struggle for national and social progress. Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad praised the great role of the nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace and against imperialism, the arms build-up and confrontation policy, and against colonialism and neocolonialism.

The two statesmen noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations are steadily developing on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 17 November 1979. Particularly important in this context is the close cooperation between the SED and the YSP. Relations between social organizations of the two countries have also reached a high level. Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted that positive developments in trade and industry offer good possibilities for mutually beneficial further expansion.

Leaders Tour Motor Works

LD091833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Potsdam, 9 Nov (ADN) -- Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, arrived in Ludwigsfelde, Potsdam Bezirk, this afternoon together with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to visit the IFA motor works. Thousands of residents lined the streets and gave the two men an enthusiastic welcome.

In the IFA commercial vehicle combine the guests briefed themselves on the manufacture, technology, and supply possibilities of the GDR's largest heavy goods vehicle producer. Since the manufacture of trucks began in 1965 over 417,000 W-50s have been produced in Ludwigsfelde. Among the 45 countries which have so far taken deliery of these trucks are a number of Arab countries.

Fischer Escorts Guest to Erfurt

LD102235 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1931 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Erfurt, 10 Nov (ADN) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP and chairman of the Supreme People's Council and of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, paid tribute to the constantly strengthening militant alliance between the SED and the YSP during a talk today with the Secretariat of the Erfurt (Bezirk) SED Executive. As already expressed in the talks with Erich Honecker, there is complete agreement between the GDR and PDRY on foreign policy standpoints. This is true particularly in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, he said.

On the afternoon of the 3d day of the official friendship visit to the GDR 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who is accompanied by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, visited new residential areas and the historic old town of Erfurt.

Group Visits Cement Works

LD111827 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Erfurt, 11 Nov (ADN) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, visited today, the fourth day of his official friendship visit to the GDR, the Eichsfeld cement works in Deuna in the Erfurt Bezirk. Accompanied by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, he was welcomed at the main gate of the largest and most modern cement works in the GDR by Wolfgang Junker, the minister for construction.

Gerhard Schneider, director of the cement works, explained the development of the works, which were constructed on the resolution of the 8th SED Party Congress [1971). This year, 2.5 million tons of cement, more than 400,000 more tons than last year, should be produced. Since the start-up of the first kiln line in 1975, more than 15 million tons of cement have left the large-scale Eichsfeld combine. This quantity is enough to build about 900,000 dwellings. The Yemeni guest later viewed the modern industrial complex. In the late afternoon, the personalities from the PDRY set off again for Berlin.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

LD121236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1038 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- In the presence of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and 'ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, significant documents for the more comprehensive development of cooperation between the two states were signed today in the seat of office of the Council of State in Berlin.

Horst Soelle, member of the SED Central Committee and Minister of foreign trade, and 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of industry, signed the program between the GDR and the PDRY on developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation from 1985-1990. A protocol between both governments on scientific-technological cooperation in 1985-86 was signed, as well as a protocol between both governments on trade in 1985.

The working plan between the governments of the GDR and the PDRY on cultural and scientific cooperation in the years 1984 and 1985 as well as the protocol on cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the GDR and the PDRY for the years 1985 and 1986 was signed by the foreign ministers of both countries, Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo.

Earlier, the official talks between Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad were sucessfully concluded. A joint communique was signed.

The members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Quenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, and Quenter Schabowski as well as other GDR and PDRY officials led by the two heads of party and state took part in the signing ceremony. The representatives of both countries congratulated each other very warmly.

Thousands of citizens made their way to the front of the seat of office of the Council of State on Berlin's Marx-Engels-Platz.

On placards, they affirmed the militant bond of the SED and the YSP, of the GDR and the PDRY.

Delegation Departs

LD121212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1105 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, ended his official friendship visit to the GDR today. He was warmly seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

ADN Reports Joint Communique

LD122039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 12 Nov 84

["Communique Released on Occasion of the Visit to the GDR by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR and the PDRY appeal to all nations to increase their efforts in the struggle against the adventurist policies of imperialism in order to banish the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and to secure world peace. This plea appears in a joint communique released in Berlin today on the official friendship visit to the GDR by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary-general of the YSP, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers.

Both sides speak of the continuing worsening in the international situation brought about by the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies. Imperialism is pursuing its aim to alter the military strategic balance of power in its favor, to suppress the legitimate striving of nations for peace and social progress, to force its will on nations, to create new areas of tension in the world, and to endanger world peace and international security.

The unity and cohesion of the socialist states is an essestial precondition for the success of the struggle to prevent a destructive nuclear war and for an improvement of the international climate, the communique says. There is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states of differing social orders. Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized their determination to continue their efforts for strengthening peace and security in Europe and other regions of the world. They expressed their satisfaction with the level of bilateral cooperation and signed agreements on the deepening of cooperation.

The GDR and the PDRY condemn the activities of the United States and NATO in creating deployment bases in the Near East and the Middle East as well as for the inclusion of these regions in the aggressive plans of imperialism. Both sides decisively reject the imperialist policy of blackmail, use of force, and interference in the internal affairs of Arab states and demand the increased and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory as a precondition for guaranteeing Lebanon's sovereignty, Arab character, and territorial integrity.

A just and lasting solution to the Near East problem can only be achieved by the total withdrawal of Israel from all areas occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and by realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent national state on their own national territory. The communique further underlines the support of both states for the Soviet proposals of 29 July 1984 to solve the Near East conflict.

Both sides condemn the increasing activities of imperialism aimed at increasing its military presence and its interference in the internal affairs of the Gulf region, the Red Sea, and the Horn of Africa. Imperialism is thereby hoping to create preconditions for plundering the resources of these states and to again force upon them imperialist hegemony. This threatens the security and integrity of these nations. Removal of the imperialist military bases and an end to interference in the internal affairs of the states in the region by imperialism are the preconditions for the security and integrity of these states.

In the communique both sides demand an end to the fighting in the Iran-Iraq war, an end to the war, and the solution of disputed problems through peaceful negotiations.

They welcome the creation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and consider this to be a great victory for the Ethiopian people.

Erich Honecker and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad condemn the racist policies of the South African Government. They emphasize their support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO for their liberty and independence in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Both sides express their deep concern about the dangerous situation in Latin America, particularly in Nicaragua and in the Caribbean, which has come about through the policy of force and threat by the United States against the nations in this region. They demand the immediate and complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenada and emphasize their firm solidarity with the struggle of the people of Cuba, Nicaragua, and El Salvador for peace, independence, and social progress.

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER IN BERLIN FOR TALKS

LD121813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- In Berlin today the GDR and Polish defense ministers, Army Generals Heinz Hoffmann and Florian Siwicki discussed aspects of the international situation, dangerously escalated by U.S. imperialism and its NATO Partners. Both sides emphasized the need to always maintain the fighting strength and combat readiness of the fraternal armies at a high level in order to reliably protect socialist gains and to safely preserve peace. This is seen by members of both armies as their foremost task in close class and arms alliance with the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann told the guests that in the 35th year after the foundation of the GDR the highest growth so far has been achieved by the National People's Army in fighting strength and combant readiness. Army Gen Siwicki gave the assurance that the members of the Polish Army are making great efforts to fulfill their alliance obligations in an exemplary manner in the interest of protecting socialism and peace. Among the Polish military delegation, which is in the GDR on a several-day visit, are Polish Deputy Defense Ministers Generals Jozef Baryla and Antoni Jasinski, as well as other generals and officers.

HAEBER RECEIVES GREENS BUNDESTAG DEPUTIES

LD091929 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN) -- Herbet Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received the spokeswoman of the Greens Parliamentary Group in the FRG Bundestag, Antje Vollner, and the Greens' Bundestag deputy, Dirk Schneider, for an exchange of views. Herbet Haeber outlined to the guests from the FRG the peace policy of the GDR and restated its determination, side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and with all those who sincerely wanted peace, to do everything to prevent a nuclear war and to work for an improvement in the international situation. The representatives of the Greens put forward the standpoint of their party on current international developments and the requirements of the peace struggle.

There was agreement that efforts must be increased to stop the arms race, above all to prevent the militarization of space, and to achieve practical steps of disarmament between East and West. In the course of the discussion, which took place in a frank and constructive atmosphere, other questions of mutual interest were discussed. Gunter Rettner, deputy head of the International Politics and Economy Department of the Central Committee took part in the meeting.

PRC ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES 9 NOV

LD091804 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN) -- Jiang Zemin, PRC minister of electronics industry, arrived in Berlin today at the invitation of Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics. In a preliminary talk the ministers discussed opportunties for deepening economic and scientific and technilogical cooperation between the two countries in the electronics industry. They referred to already existing relations of bilateral cooperation.

During his stay of several days, Minister Jiang Zemin is to visit combines, enterprises, and research establishments in the GDR.

FELFE HOLDS CONCLUDING TALK WITH DKP DELEGATION

LD091836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee received today in Berlin the study delegation of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] Party Executive, which had acquainted itself with the SED agricultural policy in agricultural institutions of the GDR, for a concluding talk. At the meeting, it was stressed that the visit had also contributed to further deepening the friendly relations between the SED and the DKP in the sphere of agricultural policy. The delegation starts its journey home tomorrow.

FELFE-LED SED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PORTUGAL

LD121834 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] A SED delegation headed by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Lisbon today for a visit to Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee. It was cordially welcomed at Portela Airport by PCP General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal. Also in the delegation is Horst Schumann, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Leipzig Bezirk Secretariat.

Felfe, Cunhal Begin Talks

LD122315 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1949 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Lisbon, 12 Nov (ADN) -- Talks on the international situation and on current tasks for securing peace started in Lisbon today between a SED delegation headed by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP, and further members of the PCP.

During the exchange of views there was full agreement to thwart the arms race and confrontational course of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO and to achieve a return to disarmament and detente through increased efforts by communist and workers' parties in cooperation with other peace forces.

Both sides emphasized the need to stop the stationing of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe and to dismantle the Pershing II and cruise missiles which have already been stationed, in order to create the conditions for agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. The constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states show a realistic path, in the view of the SED and the PCP, for improving the international situation, and are in harmony with the concerns of the global peace movement by the peoples.

During the talk, which took place in the spirit of the close and trusting relations between the two parties, Werner Felfe and Alvaro Cunhal briefed one another in detail about the situation in the GDR and in Portugal as well as on the policies of the SED and the PCP. They spoke in support of further expanding the cooperation between the two parties in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The SED delegation had arrived in Lisbon on the same day.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH FRG -- On 6 November in Berlin, Prof Dr Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, conducted with Prof Eugen Seibold, president of the FRG German Research Association (DFG), an exchange of views on problems of mutual interest in the field of science and international economic relations. DFG President Eugen Seibold and his entourage will visit institutions of the GDR Academy of Sciences in Berlin and Potsdam. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 84 p 4 AU] On 7 November Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of science and technology, received for a talk Eugen Seibold, president of the German Research Society of the FRG. Herbert Weiz discussed the GDR policy directed at peace and detente and stressed the topical importance of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act for developing international relations in the field of science and technology. In the talk stress was laid on the fundamental attitude of the GDR to further develop scientific relations between the two German states, an attitude expressed in its constructive efforts to conclude an agreement in the field of science and technology. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Nov 84 p 2 AU]

ENERGY COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Moscow (ADN) -- Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister for coal and energy, visited Moscow for talks on closer cooperation with the USSR in the energy sector. He had talks with Petr Neporozhhniy, USSR minister for power and electrification. The two ministers chaired the 19th session of the power industry working group of the GDR-USSR joint Government Commission. Attention was mainly focused on problems connected with the construction and operation of thermal power plants. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 84 p 5]

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI MAKES 1-DAY VISIT TO BUDAPEST

Budapest Reports Jaruzelski Arrival

LD091701 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has arrived in Budapest. Our correspondent, Ivan Bedoe, reports from the Ferihegy Airport:

At 1315 hours the special plane of the Polish Air Force carrying Wojciech Jaruzelski landed on the tarmac. The first secretary of the PZPR and Premier, was invited by Janos Kadar for an official 1-day working visit. The guest was received at the airport by Janos Kadar. Matyas Szueroes, secretary of the Central Committee Gyula Horn and Istvan Katona, directors of Central Committee departments, were also present. Wojciech Jaruzelski last visited Hungary in 1982 heading a party and state delegation. In 1983 Janos Kadar visited Warsaw.

Warsaw on Jaruzelski Meetings

LD091843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] At the invitation of first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish premier and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has paid a short, 1-day working visit to Budapest.

At the capital's Ferihegy Airport, Wojciech Jaruzelski was very warmly welcomed by Janos Kadar, Matyas Szueros, secretary of the Central Committee; and heads of MSZMP Central Committee departments. Also present were the ambassadors of both countries: Gyorgy Biczo and Jerzy Zielinski.

A meeting was held in private between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar, who reported on the situation in the Hungarian party and the Hungarian state; on the preparations for the 13th MSZMP congress and the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski acquainted Janos Kadar with the situation in Poland, with the trends of socialist renewal of socio-political life in our country. The Hungarian side, on behalf of the Hungarian party and the Hungarian people, expressed support and solidarity for the struggle by the PZPR and the roads of socialist renewal it has chosen.

Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski also discussed a number of international problems linked with peace, security, and disarmament. There was also a ceremonial, friendly meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski, at which, together with Janos Kadar, the premier of the Hungarian government Gyorgy Lazar, members of the Politburo, MSZMP Central Committee secretaries and ministers were present.

Talks then continued with the participation of Premier Gyorgy Lazar. They concerned the state and prospects of economic cooperation between our countries. It was stated that cooperation is developing well and achieving ever higher forms, such as industrial coproduction or specialization. At the same time, the conviction was expressed that the inter-party, comprehensive program of development of our relations up to 1990, signed recently in Warsaw, would be a new incentive to develop cooperation in all spheres. As the official communique approved at the end of the visit states, the talks took place in a warm, party atmosphere.

Budapest on Kadar, Jaruzelski Talks

LD092203 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Having concluded his visit to Budapest, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR and premier, has left. Ivan Bedoe reports:

The MSZMP is in solidarity with the consistent struggle waged by the Polish fraternal party and the Polish patriots for a socialist solution. This was reaffirmed by Janos Kadar at the private talks he held with Wohciech Jaruzelski this afternoon. Jaruzelski informed his host that in Poland, despite the complex conditions, the socialist renewal was being consistently realized. He also informed Janos Kadar about the 17th Central Committee plenum.

Regarding the international situation, Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized that in line with the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact, the strengthening of European peace and security and the curbing of rearmament continued to be of particular importance. Janos Kadar confirmed that Hungary supports all the endeavors to end the political and economic discriminatory measures against Poland and to restore Poland's normal inter-state relations.

Speaking of Hungarian-Polish relations, they stressed that goods exchange had to be expanded and the modern forms of economic cooperation had to be broadened.

The communique issued on the visit emphasizes that the talks between Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski were held in the spirit of traditional Hungarian-Polish friendship and in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust.

Premier Gyorgy Lazar also took part in the first part of Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks in Budapest. The friendly working visit lasted just over 6 hours. Jaruzelski had been invited on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee by First secretary Janos Kadar.

Jaruzelski Departs for Home

LD092155 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpt] This evening, Wojciech Jaruzelski left Hungary for Poland. The Polish guest was seen off at Budapest railway station by Janos Kadar.

LOSONCZI HEADS DELEGATION TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD121122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0830 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] We begin this newscast with the report that Pal Losonczi has left for the Republic of Indonesia. The president of the Presidential Council is heading a party and state delegation that is to visit Indonesia, Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos.

Pal Losonczi and his wife are accompanied by Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi; State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information office; Lajos Rev, chairman of the National Federation of Artisan Cooperatives; Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega.

The talks will survey mutually interesting aspects of foreign relations and the problems of Southeast Asia. Our country supports the Indonesian idea that the Indian Ocean should be declared a zone of peace.

The value of our trade with Indonesia is not particularly high. The fact is that we exported $8 million worth of goods to the largest country in the region with a solvent market. This indicates that there is room for expansion in cooperation in this field.

The president of the Presidential Council will head a party and state delegation from Indonesia to three Asian socialist countries. Pal Losonczi's departure at Ferihegy airport was attended by Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Stops in Kuwait en Route

LD121149 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has arrived in Kuwait en route to the first stage of his Southeast Asian tour, Indonesia. He was received at the airport by the Kuwaiti minister of public works, with whom the president of the Presidential Council then held a brief discussion. The government plane then flew on to Bombay. The Hungarian delegation will spend the night in the Indian city, and they will leave from there for Jakarta tomorrow.

Stops in Bombay

LD122205 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Pal Losonczi has arrived in Bombay. The president of the Presidential Council, who is on his way to Indonesia, earlier made a stop-over in Kuwait where he had talks with the minister of education. In the Indian city he was met by the deputy governor of Maharashtra State.

TRADE MINISTER VISITS IRAQ 3-8 NOVEMBER

LD091124 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, November 9 (MTI) -- Minister of Internal Trade Zoltan Juhar paid a visit to the Republic of Iraq from November 3 to 8, on the occasion of the 21st Baghdad international fair. The minister met Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, first deputy prime minister.

Zoltan Juhar held talks with Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade and the Iraqi co-chairman of the Hungarian-Iraqi Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation, with the ministers of industry and minerals, agriculture and agrarian reform, and health, and the chairman of the Price Office.

The parties surveyed bilateral economic cooperation and regarded them as favourable, and examined the possibilities of further development, with particular attention paid to agriculture, telecommunications, and the delivery of consumer goods.

Zoltan Juhar returned to Hungary Thursday night.

URBAN CONFIRMS GDR CITIZENS IN FRG EMBASSY

LD091412 Hamburg DPA in German 1348 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 9 Nov (DPA) -- Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban confirmed today that GDR citizens are in the FRG Embassy in Warsaw. Answering questions by telephone, he added that the matter is being looked into. It appears that the refugees have been in the embassy for some time.

It is assumed that the problem of the GDR refugees will feature in the talks being held by SPD Group Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel, who is presently in Poland and will be received on Saturday by party and government chief General Wojciech Jaruzelski. However, Vogel assured DPA today when questioned: "I personally have no knowledge of this. I can't comment on it."

The FRG Embassy in Warsaw operates in very confined conditions in three villas situated near each other. There was nothing to be seen from the street to indicate the presence of the refugees. Visitors can still enter the embassy without hindrance.

TALKS HELD WITH U.S. ON RESUMING AIR TRAFFIC

LD091229 Warsaw PAP in English 1117 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 8 -- The talks between Polish and U.S. Government delegations on signing an agreement to restore air traffic between Poland and the U.S. were held here November 5-7. As is known, the U.S. unilaterally broke off the agreement binding in this sphere in 1981.

The Polish delegation was headed by Director General of Civil Aviation Brigade General Pilot Jozef Sobieraj. The U.S. delegation was led by the main negotiator of aviation agreements at the State Department Samuel C. Keiter.

As expected, the talks were difficult, although held in a matter-of-fact atmosphere. The sides made some progress in agreeing upon some decisions of the new agreement. However, both delegations did not come to terms on the most important issues. They will be reviewed during the next round of talks to be held in Washington at the beginning of December, according to preliminary decisions.

HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING GROUPS ESTABLISHED

Krakow, Wroclaw Groups

LD111607 Vatican City International Service in English 1445 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] A group of intellectuals and former Solidarity activists from the southern city of Krakow have formed a human rights monitoring group to protest the murder of Father Popieluszko. A statement, signed by 22 people, announced the creation of the human rights group and called for reforms in the legal system in the wake of the death of the pro-Solidarity priest. Everyone must do everything in his power so Poland is no longer a place of political murders, meetings, abductions and persecution for political reasons, said the statement circulated to Western correspondents in Warsaw yesterday.

A group of intellectuals and Solidarity figures in the southwestern city of Wroclaw announced plans last month to form a human rights group in that city following the murder. Similar plans are under consideration by activists in Warsaw. Several activists, both in Solidarity and disbanded workers' rights group KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], speaking privately in interviews in past weeks, said that the death of the priest had galvanized public opinion on the need to curb human rights abuses in Poland.

There are no plans to form a national human rights group, although it is hoped regional groups eventually will coordinate their activities, the activists said.

Warsaw Group

NC121448 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 12 (AFP) -- Former members of Solidarity and several prominent intellectuals today announced the creation of a Warsaw group to monitor violence by state agents, following the murder last month of pro-Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko by three police.

A similar human rights group was formed Saturday in Krakow, and other monitoring groups are being organized in Wroclaw, Lodz, Poznan, Slupsk, Lublin and Gdansk in the wake of the death of Father Popieluszko. His body was found on October 30, 11 days after he was kidnapped by members of the secret police.

The Warsaw "Civic Committee Against Violance" includes writer Jan Jozef Lipski, poetess Anna Kowalska, four founders of the former Workers' Self-Defense Committee (KOR) and the former national spokesman for Solidarity, Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

The committee said it would demand that authorities reopen investigations into the deaths of a teenager, Grzegorz Przemyk, who died last year after beatings in a Warsaw police station, and a rural Solidarity activist whose body was found in a ditch last February in northern Poland.

Founders of the group recognized the similarity with KOR, which was created in 1976 to help workers who had been victims of state repression. They said they did not intend to recreate KOR, which officially disbanded at the First Congress of Solidarity in October 1981.

SPD'S VOGEL DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH OFFICIALS

Economic Relations Main Topic

LD081753 Hamburg DPA in German 1630 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Nov (DPA) -- The chairman of SPD parliamentary group, Hans-Jochen Vogel, began his talks with the Polish leadership on Thursday. He had separate discussions with Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and Deputy Premiers Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Manfred Gorywoda.

The talks, which are concentrating on better economic relations between Poland and the FRG, were overshadowed by the aftermath of the murder of the Polish priest Jerzy Popieluszko. Vogel told journalists it was impressive that the political leadership in a "social order of this sort" is determined to clear up the case fully.

The Polish side regretted that relations with West Germany have "experienced a certain slow-down", Vogel said, mentioning remarks by individual CDU/CSU politicians, but he stressed that one must differentiate sharply within the union. Vogel pointed in particular to statements by Chancellor Helmut Kohl stressing the full sovereignty of Poland within the existing borders.

After weighing up all the circumstances, Vogel decided not to visit Popieluszko's grave, which is visited daily by thousands of pilgrims. Vogel said there is a difference between being in Warsaw as a private person and as an officially invited opposition leader. The expression of feelings must not be "reduced to particular areas or square meters of Polish soil."

He expressed his sympathy and outrage in each of his talks and wished to do this in particular in his meeting with the secretary of the Polish bishops' conference, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski. Vogel said in response to a call from the CDU to visit the grave that such "instructions" were unnecessary.

Vogel is not to meet the primate of the Polish Catholic Church, Cardinal Jozef Glemp. He understands the cardinal has other appointments.

Meets Party, State Officials

LD092351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the SPD Group in the Bundestag led by the group's chairman, SPD Deputy Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel, which is visiting Poland, held talks with representatives of the Polish political life. During the meeting with Jozef Czyrek the international situation and in particular the armaments race instigated by the United States were discussed. Plans were also discussed for establishing a joint working group of the SPD faction with the PZPR Deputies' Club, which would work on the rebuilding of trust in international relations.

The delegation was also met by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. The development of the international situation and the fundamental problems related to bilateral relations were discussed. In the evening the delegation was received by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, who expressed his satisfaction at the well established contacts between the PZPR Deputies' Club and the SPD Group in the Bundestag.

Hans-Jochen Vogel delivered a report on the foundations of the normalization process in the relations between Poland and West Germany.

Jaruzelski Receives Vogel

LD101527 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 10 -- PUWP CC First Secretary Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski today received SPD floor leader in the FRG Bundestag Hans-Jochen Vogel, now visiting Poland as head of an SPD parliamentary delegation following an invitation from the PUWP parliamentary group.

Hans-Jochen Vogel presented some aspects of the situation in the Federal Republic of Germany and SPD policy. Speaking about Polish-FRG relations, he stressed that normalisation of bilateral relations is based invariably on the 1970 treaty signed with Poland by the FRG, to which a crucial role on the FRG side had been made by the SPD. The SPD, he said, is consistent in respecting the political and territorial realities in Europe as the durable basis of security on our continent.

Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed the socio-economic and political situation in Poland and efforts aimed at strengthening the state and developing socialist democracy in all walks of life in this country.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 10 November adds:

["In the course of the meeting it was stated that every effort has to be made to halt the trend of a qualitative and a quantitative increase in armaments, which poses a threat to Europe and the world. Proof of this trend, Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized, is the installation of new missiles in certain West European states. During the talks the need to intensify the search for methods and solutions leading to a consolidation of international security and to peaceful cooperation among states, irrespective of their sociopolitical systems, was pointed out."]

More on Jaruzelski-Vogel Talks

LD101358 Hamburg DPA in German 1319 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (DPA) -- Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group, at the end of his visit to Poland, met General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish party leader and head of government, in Warsaw today. Shortly before his return flight to Bonn, Vogel affirmed at a press conference that he had been conscious of the difficulties of this visit and left Poland "with more hope and confidence" than he had had on the day of his arrival.

In his talk with Jaruzelski, he had also raised the problem of the refugees who are in the FRG Embassy in Warsaw, and of whom he had only learned yesterday afternoon. Vogel said he had pointed out that it could not be his task "to conduct negotiations in place of the government," but that he had expressed the wish that all involved may help to ensure a "satisfactory and early solution." Jaruzelski had promised him careful examination.

According to unofficial reports, there are 13 people in the Bonn embassy in Warsaw. Two are ethnic Germans with Polish citizenship. The others are GDR citizens, among them four children. They entered the embassy building over a period of time.

Vogel said that his visit had been overshadowed by the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. Vogel affirmed that he is leaving Poland with the impression that this attack had been directed against the policy of General Jaruzelski and against the "line of responsible forces in Poland." He had been impressed by the energetic measures adopted to clear up the matter, and had expressed his sympathy to Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the representative of the Catholic Church. It was Vogel's impression that the struggle for a new social consensus in Poland is still continuing. There is now more hope that this struggle will lead to a constructive result "even under the pressure of the strain that Popieluszko's murder means for this process."

Vogel did not visit the grave of Father Popieluszko, even after a week following his funeral still a place of daily pilgrimage for thousands of people. He also avoided all contacts with representatives of the opposition. Concerning this, he said that the purpose of his visit in the tradition of Herbert Wehner had been to help "and not to increase the difficulties."

Vogel Interviewed on Visit

LD102000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with FRG SPD Deputy chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel; date and place not given; Vogel in German fading into translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Contacts between the FRG SPD Bundestag Group and the PZPR Deputies' Club have existed since 1971. What new impetus has your visit to Warsaw given to these contacts?

[Vogel] We summed up the achievements of this cooperation to date. We are of the opinion that our meetings ought to be held on a regular basis again. We have proposed that a mixed commission of both parliamentary clubs meet and discuss the possibilities of building confidence within the framework of the two political blocs. Partnership between towns creates better opportunities for our two people to get to know each other. At present the reviving economic exchange between Poland and the FRG is particularly important.

[Correspondent] Was the issue of the renewal of the work of the PPR-FRG Economic Commission also raised during your visit to Poland?

[Vogel] It is said that a meeting of this kind is being planned for January (?of next year.) The commission will probably hold its session in Warsaw. I support the intention of the economic minister of the Federal Republic, who personally wishes to take part in this official session of the mixed economic commission.

[Correspondent] What conclusions have you drawn from your Warsaw talks as far as the current sociopolitical situation in Poland is concerned?

[Vogel] I gained the impression that the murder of Father Popieluszko represented a further difficult test for Polish society. It is most clearly perceived in Poland that this act [word indistinct] aimed at disturbing and hindering the process of normalization and reform in your country. I see efforts by all responsible forces to prevent this end being achieved. Obviously, one senses the atmosphere of tension and depression. We have expressed our grief over what occurred, as well as our outrage over this murder, to the Episcopate. The determination with which the Polish authorities are conducting the investigation into the murder of Father Popieluszko appears important to us. We have been informed that the perpetrators of this crime have already been charged. The public is also being informed as rapidly and exhaustively as possible about the progress of the case.

[Correspondent] Let us go back to bilateral relations between the two states. Some representatives of the coalition governing the FRG confirm the inviolability of the 1970 agreement and speak about territorial integrity of all European states, while at the same time opinions are expressed on the permanence of the borders of 1937. There is also talk of the million-strong German minority in Poland. What is the SPD's attitude toward this ambivalent interpretation of the agreement of December 1970?

[Vogel] The SPD adopted an unequivocal stand in this matter before the present visit to Poland. We consider this duplication, this ambiguity, as an upset to what has emerged and has been created since 1970.

Recently in the Bundestag we adopted the stand for reaffirmation of the agreement, and also for a discussion on the German minority in Poland. However, I have to say that within the CDU/CSU union there is a differentiation of views on these matters. There are many responsible people there who oppose these tendencies. I can mention here FRG President von Weizsaecker, who recently spoke clearly and unequivocally on the Odra-Nysa border issue.

But I am aware of the fact that in all circles in Poland, and not only in party and government circles, these CDU discussions met with considerable concern and disappointment. I can only express hope, and after my return from Poland I will repeat my appeal to these parties to put a swift end to the ambiguity of the stand concerning the borders with Poland, because it cannot lead to anything good.

[Correspondent] In a few hours you will return to Bonn. What feelings will you take with you?

[Vogel] I am returning with the feeling that what was built in 1970 and has been further perfected has not been destroyed, is still alive, and can be further developed. I am leaving for home even more strongly convinced that Europe needs Poland, a Poland that is internally harmonious and cohesive.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES PRESIDIUM S&T MEETING

AU081754 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] PAP -- Speaking at the end of a Government Presidium meeting at the Cemat Scientific and Production Center of Electronic Materials in Warsaw on 5 November, Premier and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the meeting had fulfilled its expectations. Its achievement consists of the decisions which the Government Presidium made and the remarks and comments made during the meeting.

There is no need to stress again the role and importance of electronics since the country's most eminent specialists in this sphere have spoken about it already. The dedication and creative verve of the cadres in this field has guaranteed that the funds we can allocate for the development of electronics, automation, and robotics will be properly used. At the same time, there is a need to make it profitable for factories to introduce robotics and automation. What is more, it is necessary to make it unprofitable not to make use of these tools of technological progress.

Our basic wealth, the premier stressed, is cadres and highly qualified specialists. These cadres are capable of a great deal. We must give them increasingly better working facilities and materials.

It has been rightly stressed that a kind of socioeconomic settlement is needed as far as technological progress is concerned, for this is an area involving the country's highest present and future needs. That is why it is also necessary to propagate more widely the respectable achievements of Polish scientists, engineers, and technicians. During the social education process one must impart an understanding of technology, especially electronics, the development of which will largely determine our country's future shape. The socialist countries have made significant achievements in this field, and it is worth using these experiences and broadening cooperation.

The fact that we have succeeded to a major extent in coordinating science and industry in the electronics sphere is particularly valuable, W. Jaruzelski stressed. The center in which this meeting is taking place is the best example of this, he said. It is worth introducing similar solutions in other spheres and branches.

Premier W. Jaruzeslki expressed his recognition and thanks to the scientific and industrial representatives who had been invited to the meeting, and through them to all employees in the field of electronics, for their work results so far. He wished them success in further work for the development needs of the electronics industry, and at the same time for the needs of the entire national economy and country.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS MILITARY BRIEFING IN WARSAW

LD091209 Warsaw PAP in English 1114 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 8 -- Top Polish military officers had a briefing in Warsaw today which was attended by PUWP CC first secretary, prime minister and head of the Polish Armed Forces, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The briefing, conducted by national defence minister, Gen. Florian Siwicki, included a size-up of the 1984 training and educational tasks. Lines of actions to be carried out in the Armed Forces in this sphere in 1985 were specified as were the tasks following from the 17th PUWP CC plenary meeting.

Attention was paid to the dangerous increase in the threats posed to peace by imperialist forces, aiming also against Poland's security.

It was said that it was necessary to further strengthen the defensive capacity of the socialist community in close cooperation with the Warsaw Treaty armies and to guarantee peaceful existence to our nation and socialist state.

MORAWSKI CHAIRS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING

LD092106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The tasks facing the Christian Social Association under the current domestic political situation have been discussed at the 2-day enlarged session of the main board of its president, Kazimierz Morawski, member of the Council of State.

The most important task, it was stated, is all-round development of broad social dialogue, consolidation and enlivening of the process of the stabilization and normalization of sociopolitical life, and combating everything that hinders these trends or undermines them. The good of Poland, faced with threats both from without and within, calls for the overcoming of divisions and mistrust, and for unification of the general efforts of the public to serve Polish raison d'etat and the supreme values common to the majority of Poles.

When discussing the issue of the need for good relations and cooperation over the supreme causes of the homeland, the church, and the state, it was stated that the dialogue that is developing favorably in this sphere is an important factor for social peace and national reconciliation.

LECH WALESA INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SITUATION

PM121110 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 3 Nov 84 pp 25-27-B

[Interview with Polish Solidarity leader lech Walesa by Santos Pereira in Gdansk; date not given]

[Excerpt] EXPRESSO: The amnesty recently decreed by General Jaruzelski has released many of the political detainees in Poland. Do you believe that this gesture will be able to open up new political prospects to Polish society?

Lech Walesa: I will repeat what I have already said on several occasions about this matter. Only with the steps that come next will we be able to tell what this amnesty really means.

For now we are all obviously pleased about the release of those people. It is a step in the right direction. But it is no less true that unless all those people who have left prison are given prospects of becoming fully reinstated in society and having a normal life and job, then those activists will soon return to prison. In that event the amnesty will have meant very little. If they are given prospects of working in an occupation, under conditions that do not violate their ideals, then the amnesty will have been a very positive step. Let nobody doubt that if any form of pluralism continues to be denied, the prisons will fill up again.

EXPRESSO: At any rate, we are confronted with a new situation, and the opposition will certainly have to reconsider its strategy somewhat....

Lech Walesa: The first principle is that at this stage we must talk less and act more. Next, as I have already said, it is necessary to return to the factories. That is our place, and that is where our strength lies.

As for our strategy, of course I have my ideas, but if I revealed everything, it would cease to be a streategy.

For the present we talk with the people who have left prison, we study the situation, and I hope that by 16 December (the anniversary of the tragic events in Gdansk in 1970) we will have specific proposals to put forward to the government and society.

EXPRESSO: The opposition and Solidarity are currently divided into two levels: the majority of activists, who have returned to freedom, and the Provisional Coordinating Committee [TKK] people, who remain underground. What role is there currently for them both?

Lech Walesa: It must be pointed out that those who activity takes place openly must try to remain within the bounds of legality, while those who are underground can afford other actions. We are fighting for the same cause with different methods. Those tactical differences must be understood. That is why we constantly seek to discuss and seek joint stances on all issues.

EXPRESSO: Do you maintain regular contacts with the TKK?

Lech Walesa: Contacts are maintained uninterruptedly, as well as talks and meetings necessary to the performance of my role. Of course, we do not exceed certain bounds, beyond which we would endanger the underground activists' safety.

"I Would Repeat Everything in the Same Way"

EXPRESSO: A clear difference of tone has sometimes been noted in the stances adopted by yourself, on the one hand, and Bujak, for instance, on the other. Are there in fact appreciable differences as regards strategy and other issues between yourself and the TKK?

Lech Walesa: No, that is not true. I do not know where they gained that impression. There are no disagreements between us on the fundamental issues. And I believe that there never will be any, if only because I, Bujak, and the other activists know each other too well. We understand each other almost without words being necessary.

No, it is mere journalistic speculation. Clearly, there are always differences among people in a democratic organization, but never on fundamental issues.

EXPRESSO: Let us now return to the past for a while. Solidarity's underground press has sought to conduct a self-criticism of the movement's activity. How do you view that past today?

Lech Walesa: If I had to repeat everything I would repeat it in exactly the same way. Of course, there were some mistakes, but they are absolutely inevitable in this kind of struggle. We divide our activity into stages, and the stages through which our movement passed could not have been different. But it is clear that the following stages will be different....

This is a very broad, inexhaustible topic. I would sum it up like this: All societies must undergo their elementary education. Well, it must be pointed out that we had 40 years' absence of democracy behind us, and we tried to make up for them in a very brief period. It was as if we tried to go through five grades of elementary school in a single year. Of course, under those conditions we could not learn everything. Well then, that was what happened with our movement. But it could not be otherwise. And note, we were not at all bad pupils. Inspite of everything, we succeeded in surmounting the most difficult period without major losses.

Let it not be forgotten that we are waging a tough and implacable struggle, a struggle without flowers or fireworks.

Church and Solidarity's Program

EXPRESSO: The fact that it has no specific program to put forward to society has been pointed out as one of Solidarity's gravest weaknesses. Do you agree with that criticism?

Lech Walesa: No, I cannot agree with that opinion. Solidarity had its program. That is not the point. The problem is that our methods of struggle were not in keeping with those of our opponents. We struggle by peaceful means; our weapons are reasoning and our strength is persuasion, but they preferred confrontation and the argument of force. With those methods you get nowhere. They are two different styles of play, and we are tired of inviting our opponents to accept our.

EXPRESSO: There are also those who criticize Solidarity for being too dependent on the Catholic Church.

Lech Walesa: The church stands above Solidarity, above the party, above the whole situation in which we live. This has been so for 2,000 years and will be so until the end of time.

Consider our 1,000-year history. How many kings, governments, parties, and so forth have there been? But the church has always remained, and remains the same. Some day no trace will remain of Solidarity and Lech Walesa, but the church will remain as today. It must be realized that the church represents moral values and works for the spirit, while we, as a trade union, and although basing ourselves on the same values, work more for the body, for the flesh.

Importance of Nobel Prize

EXPRESSO: Let us talk now about yourself. You won the Nobel Prize for Peace. Has this fact brought any change in the attitude the government has maintained toward you?

Lech Walesa: Look, I pay no attention, but the best thing is to ask them. As far as I am concerned, the Nobel Prize served to strengthen my belief in the values I appear to represent. I will go further: But for the prize, it is very possible that I would have wavered by now regarding the method of struggle I have followed. The Nobel Prize always forces me to use peaceful methods and forbids me to contemplate other forms of struggle.

EXPRESSO: Many people believe that time is working in Jaruzelski's favor, that the Poles will gradually forget Solidarity, and that August 1980 will be no more than a distant memory....

Lech Walesa: Yes. Yes, if the Poles forget that they have stomachs and need to eat, then maybe the general will succeed in that expectation.... No, I repeat that all solutions for Poland must involve dialogue. There is no other way.

"In This Country Anything Is Possible"

EXPRESSO: Poland is continuing to experience a period of grave economic difficulties, and its population's living conditions have been constantly deteriorating. Do you believe that further social explosions, such as those which led to August 1980, are to be foreseen?

Lech Walesa: It is absolutely inevitable. The economic situation and the difficult living conditions are provoking the workers' just protests. The only solution is to give the whole of society the chance to engage in creative work. There is no other way if further strikes and protests are to be avoided.

EXPRESSO: There is considerable speculation in Solidarity circles in Warsaw about the possibility of somebody from Solidarity being present at the next talks between General Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp. Do you believe in that possibility?

Lech Walesa: In this country anything is possible. I repeat, the fact is that only by giving society a chance for creative work is it possible to surmount the situation of economic disaster in which we find ourselves. If we carry on like this a point will be reached when nobody will be able to control the situation.

I remain convinced that we are bound to negotiate and reach agreement in order to extricate the country from the crisis in which it finds itself. I have frequently held out my hand. I have always been and remain prepared for talks at any hour of the day or night.

Mature Experience

EXPRESSO: Let us assume that the regime allowed a pluralist trade union and political life in Poland again. Under current conditions would Soldarity still be in a position to perform its role fully, or would it be necessary to set up a new organization?

Lech Walesa: Solidarity existed for a very brief period and did not exhaust its potential, far from it. Of course we have another experience today and have learned many lessons, both during our lawful activity and since the trade union's suspension. We are more mature. I believe that, when it is possible, Solidarity will reemerge even more vigorous, more seasoned, and hardier. It is to achieve this that we are working now.

EXPRESSO: Would you still feel able to lead Solidarity?

Lech Walesa: Leading Solidarity is at the same time an enormous honor and a tremendous responsibility....

I do not know what fate has in store for me. Many people say that I am a symbol, but the truth is that my role is not confined to that; I do a great deal of real work. Obviously I have my plans, but, for obvious reasons, I cannot talk about them now. For the present, the important thing is to struggle to enable Solidarity to recover conditions for working. As for what will come..., well, time will tell.

EXPRESSO: Jaruzelski's government insists that you are just a citizen like any other. Clearly, this is not the opinion of the overwhelming majority of Poles. Are you still sought out by people a great deal?

Lech Walesa: I can only tell you that this is a great deal, too much, for a single man. If I did not have so many friends to help me, I would not withstand this situation. There are meetings, people who come to see me from throughout Poland to put their problems to me, there are the letters.... It must be pointed out that I work in the Gdansk shipyards from 0500 hours in the morning until 1400 hours in the afternoon, that I have a family of nine people, and that I am, on the one hand, chairman of a dissolved trade union, and, on the other, chairman of a trade union which exists and operates. Believe me: These are four rather tough jobs....

NEW TRADE UNION MOVEMENT WEEKLY PUBLISHED

LD091336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The first issue of a popular weekly, ZWIAZKOWIEC [TRADE UNIONIST], has been published. It is to be the leading journal of the revived trade union movement. Kazimierz Kakol, chief editor of the new weekly, writes that the editorial team expects trade unions at factory level, federation level, and voivodship liason commission level to consider the paper as their own.

In the 20-page weekly, readers will find, among other things, articles on the central annual plan for the next year and reportage on a dispute between a management, a workers' council, and a trade union organization in one of the construction enterprises, and the agreement which was finally reached between them.

The first issue also includes an interview at the Zeran car plant on the trade union amnesty for offences against labor discipline committed before 21 July 1984, and an article on who can and who should go to higher education establishments.

A special supplement includes a program of activity of the Polish trade union movement and a draft national agreement on trade unions.

The issue also includes reportage, feuilletons, legal advice, and interviews with, among others, Huber Wagner, coach of the Polish volleyball team. The price of the new weekly ZWIAZKOWIEC is Z15.

AIRLINE EMPLOYEES PROTEST 'ABUSE' OF LOT EMBLEM

LD100943 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Management and all sociopolitical organizations of LOT, the Polish air lines, have published a letter of protest in connection with the LOT emblem having been put on a banner with Solidarnosc written on it, which is hanging on the fence around Warsaw's St Stanislaw Kostka Curch alongside the main banner with the slogan "Faithful to the Ideas of Father Popieluszko". The letter states that abuse of the enterprise's emblem in this way is political provocation, striking at the feelings of all honest people who want to pay homage to the memory of Father Popieluszko, as the victim of an act of banditry condemned by all. We also protest, the letter says, against our emblem having been put on a banner which is predominantly political and which has nothing in common with LOT's purposes.

GENERAL DZIEKAN DIES 10 NOVEMBER AT AGE 59

LD101929 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Today in Warsaw Brigade General Tadeusz Dziekan died at the age of 59. He was director of the PZPR Central Committee Cadre Department, a distinguished party and state activist, a member of the Polish Workers' Party and the PZPR. The deceased had served in the Polish Army since 1946. He graduated from Torun Nicholas Copernicus University and the Academy of General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union. He was among other things deputy commander of the military political academy [as heard]. Brigade General Tadeusz Dziekan held the Order of the Banner of Labor, first and second class, and other Polish and foreign decorations.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES BATTLE AGAINST CRIME

LD101842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] The struggle against major economic and criminal offenses during the first three-quarters of this year was assessed at today's meeting of the Law and Order Commission of the party Central Committee. The deliberations, chaired by Commission Chairman Miroslav Milewski, were attended by Minister of National Defense Army General Florian Siwicki.

It was ascertained in the course of the debate that the increase in the battle against crime is already yielding the first tangible results. The increase in the number of offenses brought to light this year is also due to intensified activities by the prosecution bodies. It was pointed out, however, that in the social estimation the threat of crime is still not declining. The deliberations dwelled at length on offenses against public property, squandering, and poor management. The speakers drew attention to the need for a determined activation of internal control in enterprises.

It was also emphasized that an essential influence on the shaping of a climate of respect for the law and principles of social coexistence can and should be exercised by the administrative bodies, with which the citizens come into contact daily.

SEA TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH CUBA SIGNED

LD091353 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] An agreement on sea transport between Poland and Cuba has been signed in Havana. The agreement provides for treatment on mutual terms of ships in Polish and Cuban ports as regards entry and transloading, the relief of double taxation on receipts and profits, rights of seamen to disembark and visit in the port city area, and also expansion of scientific and technological cooperation in the area of the sea transport.

PZPR, SYRIAN PARTY SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

LD092111 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Warsaw on cooperation between the PZPR and the Syrian Ba'th Party. The protocol on interparty cooperation in 1985-86 was signed on the Polish side by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and on behalf of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party by Mohammad Jabir Bajbu, member of the national leadership. The development of friendly relations between the parties will serve well to consolidate mutual relations.

UN RESOLUTION ON MILITARY BUDGETS SPONSORED

AU102116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 10/10/1984 -- A draft resolution on "The Reduction of Military Budgets" was officially introduced in the United Nations General Assembly's Political and Security Committee. Sponsored by Romania, the draft resolution was co-sponsored by another 14 states among which [as received] Austria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Peru, Sudan, and Sweden. The draft resolution was discussed by the current General Assembly session under an item that was included in the UN agenda on Romania's initiative.

In his address, the Romanian representative showed what were Romania's reasons in bringing to UN attention the question of cutting down military budgets and, in that context, referred to the highly negative and deeply harmful effects that the arms race and military spending have on politics, the economy, society, world peace and security.

Emphasis was placed on the urgent need to check the current military competition, the alarming rise in the funds channelled for destructive purposes and to reduce military spending, by the heavily armed states first of all.

The Romanian representative stressed the major political significance, especially in the present very serious international circumstances that put the peoples' independence, world peace in jeopardy, of the appeal that the resolution makes to all states to show moderation in setting their military budgets and re-channel the funds thus saved toward development and progress, of the developing countries first of all.

The draft resolution calls on all states to show political will and cooperate constructively so that concrete agreements could be reached by substantive negotiations on freezing and reducing military expenditure. Likewise, the document calls on the UN Disarmament Commission to continue its work and draft the principles intended as a guide for states in the process of freezing and reducing their military budgets. These principles that Romania tabled in the UN Disarmament Commission pursue to harmonize the positions of states, build up confidence and create conditions for an undelayed passage to effective talks on freezing and reducing military budgets to check the arms race, give an impetus to the economic and social progress of all nations, strengthen international peace and security.

Reasserted in the document is the belief of the General Assembly that agreements can be reached for diminishing the military budgets without prejudicing the states' right to undiminished security, self-defense and sovereignty. The idea is pointed out that the material and human resources released through diminished military spending need be redistributed to help the economic and social progress of all the nations, of the developing countries in the first place.

The document also envisages to maintain in the focus of the next UN General Assembly session the issue of curbing the military budgets.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS BUCHAREST RCP CONFERENCE

AU091215 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpts] A conference of the Bucharest municipality party organization opened its proceedings today in presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

Upon arrival in the radio-television hall, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were greated with great esteem and respect by the bureau members of the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee. A group of young people, Pioneers, and Falcons of the fatherland offered beautiful flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were then invited to take their seats in the conference presidium. Members of the party Central Committee, the government, mass and civic organizations as well as numerous guests were present in the hall. The proceedings were opened by Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipality party committee, who expressed satisfaction and boundless gratitude at the fact that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, most beloved son of the nation and clear-sighted leader of the party and state, is present at the party municipal conference. Fervent homage was paid to the party secretary general for his untiring revolutionary activity aimed at implementing the ideals and aspirations of the Romanian people, and for everything he has continued to do for more than 5 decades to the benefit and happiness of our nation and for the party's glory and the greatness of Socialist Romania.

After the election of the working bodies and the adoption of the conference agenda, an accountability report was presented on the activity carried out by the Bucharest municipal party committee from November 1979 to November 1984, and on measures that are necessary to completely fulfill the tasks devolving on Bucharest in the current 5-year plan and in 1986-90. It was stressed that during the time covered by the report Bucharest RCP bodies and organizations focused their political and organizational activity on implementing the goals set forth by the 12th RCP Congress and the RCP National Conference, and on the tasks devolving up on them under the state plan. The accountability report pointed out the correctness of the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and of the RCP National Conference a correctness that has been confirmed in practice. It also pointed out the realistic and profoundly scientific nature of the guidelines and policy promoted by the party secretary general. The report outlined the achievements registered by the Bucharest working people's collectives aimed at making complete use of the resources available in economic units. It stressed that special attention was paid to agriculture. The report reiterated the adhesion to an unanimous endorsement by the Communists and all working people in Bucharest of the policy of peace and cooperation promoted by our party and state, and expressed feelings of pride for the consistence, determination, and dynamism with which the party secretary general works toward Romania's increasingly greater assertion in the international arena, toward resolving the grave problems confronting mankind by political means, and toward achieving a better and more just world. The report stressed that the overall international activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, permeated by fervent patriotism, is fully in keeping with the interests of building socialism and communism in our country and enjoys complete adhesion and support by all our people and is increasingly appreciated and respected by the peoples in the world.

More on Conference

AU092012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/11/1984 -- Attended by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the conference of the Bucharest municipality party organization -- major political event on the eve of the 13th RCP Congress (November 19-23, 1984) -- took place on November 9.

Warmly greeted, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, addressed the audience. The speech was followed with great attention and interest, with profound satisfaction and full approval, punctuated by vigorous applause and cheers.

The participants in the works expressed their full accord of the draft directives of the 13th RCP Congress. The territorial socio-economic development plan of Bucharest municipality for 1986-1990 was approved. The participants adopted the resolutions of the conference of the capital municipal party organization on the reelection of Nicolae Ceausescu to the high office of general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. The conference elected the new leading bodies of the party municipal organization and the delegates to the congress and designated the candidates for the party central bodies.

22 COUNTY RCP COMMITTEE CONFERENCES HELD

AU101844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/11/1984 -- On November 10, conferences of county party organizations were held in another 22 county seats that concluded a major phase of the preparations for the 13th RCP Congress, a highly significant event in Romania's political and social-economic life. Conferences were attended by members of county party committees and of auditing commissions, delegates of commune, town and city party organizations. Also attended were members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP and the government, representatives of central institutions, mass and public organizations.

Conference participants re-stated their boundless love, deep regard and gratitude for the party and country's great leader supporting, in unanimity and with full patriotic pride, the decision of the plenum of the CC of the RCP to re-elect Nicolae Ceausescu general secretary of the party -- a sure guarantee that the historic documents to be adopted by the great communist forum will be implemented, and the goals of raising the homeland on to new stages of progress and civilization, its prestige worldwide will be attained.

The county conferences adopted resolutions giving delegates to the congress the mandate to support Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection as RCP general secretary. Delegates to the conferences also approved the draft directives of the congress.

Reviewing the work done by party bodies and organizations to rally the energies of all people working in industry, construction, transport, trade and goods circulation, agriculture and other fields of activity for the attainment of the targets set by the 12th congress and the national conference of the party, specific measures were agreed by the conference to further improve that work.

Special attention has been paid to the activity carried out in agriculture, to the implementation of the tasks incumbent on each county from the national programmes, from the orientations and the major lines of development set for that domain as concerns implementation of a modern and highly productive agriculture and the enhancement of the contribution made by that basic branch of the national economy to the country's progress in general.

The conferences also examined the political and educational activities and the way action had been taken to implement the programme for self-supply, town development, and the programme for construction of homes, social and cultural buildings, and other aspects linked to improving the material and spiritual standard of the working people. Also analysed was the way the party organizations worked for the development of the working-class revolutionary democracy, for improving the work style and methods, for an intensification of the political and ideological activity.

The conferences debated and established concrete measures meant to contribute to fulfilling under the best of circumstances the tasks planned for 1984 and the ensuing year, thus creating favorable premises for a successful passage to the implementation of the provisions for the next five-year plan period, of the programmes for the country's economic and social development over the 1986-1990 period and further.

The participants expressed the full adhesion of all the working people, irrespective of nationality, to the domestic and foreign policy promoted by the RCP and the Romanian State, to the initiatives of Romania's president in the international plane for collaboration and understanding among peoples, for quickly solving the grave problems confronting mankind, to provide peace on our planet.

The conferences of the county party organizations elected their own new leading bodies the delegates to the congress and appointed the candidates to the central party bodies. At the conclusion of the conferences the participants endorsed telegrams addressed to the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1800 GMT on 10 November carries the above report and adds the following: "The RCP county committee conferences were attended by Comrades Ilie Verdet in Alba; Miu Dobrescu in Bistrita-Nasaud; Suzana Gadea in Botosani; Ana Muresan in Braila; Emil Bobu in Caras-Severin; Gheorghe Radulescu in Dimbovita; Constantin Radu in Giurgiu; Petre Enache in Gorj; Ion Coman in Harghita; Ion Dinca in Ialomita; Mihai Gere in Maramures; Ion Ursu in Mehedints; Dumitru Popescu in Mures; Gheorghe Oprea in Prahova; Paul Niculescu in Satu Mare; Iosif Banc in Salaj; Ion Totu in Sibiu; Ion Patan in Suceava; Manea Manescu in Timis; Stefan Birlea in Tulcea; Richard Winter in Vaslui; and Nicolae Giosan in Vrancea."]

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR PARTY AKTIV PLENUM HELD

AU081745 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] The aktiv of the Political Council of the Ministry of Interior held a plenary session on 6 November 1984. It discussed the decision of the 27 June RCP Central Committee Plenum regarding Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the high position of RCP secretary general and the draft directives of the 13th party congress on Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan period, as well as future guidelines up to the year 2000.

In a spirit of high responsibility and patriotic pride, the participants in the meeting expressed their full approval of the decision of the 27 June RCP Central Committee Plenum to reelect Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved and esteemed son of our people, the founder of modern Romania, to the high office of RCP secretary general, regarding this particularly important action as the surest guarantee of the great work of building socialism and communism in our fatherland and of fulfilling the Romanian people's lofty ideals of peace, progress, independence, and liberty.

The participants in the meeting also expressed their unanimous approval of the contents of the draft directives, a programatic document that establishes bright new prospects for our country's socioeconomic development and ensures a high level of cultural and material civilization for our people.

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and communist engagement, the participants in the meeting unanimously drafted and sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and high commander of the Army. The cable reads as follows:

Much esteemed and beloved comrade high commander of our Armed Forces, we unflinchingly follow your brilliant example as a firm and consistent revolutionary, who is devotedly and passionately serving the supreme interests of our people and of Socialist Romania. We assure you that we will devote all our energy to implementing unflinchingly our party-state domestic and foreign policy. We will contribute to the implementation of the great goals comprised in the draft directives that envisage the Romania of tomorrow, a country in which are fulfilled our forefathers' ideals of dignity, justice, well-being, peace, and progress. These are ideals based on enthusiastic work, love for the native land, revolutionary enthusiasm, and the firm determination to defend, if need be even by sacrificing our lives, the revolutionary achievements of our people, our national wealth, independence, and the sovereignty of our beloved fatherland.

EEC OFFICIAL PARTICIPATES IN COOPERATION TALKS

Ceausescu Receives Haferkamp

AU082052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2035 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/11/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 8 Wilhelm Haferkamp. Vice-president of the EEC commission and officer for foreign relations, who participated in the fourth session of the joint Romania-EEC commission as chairman for the EEC. During the talk that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, they highlighted the positive evolution of the relations of cooperation between Romania and the EEC which developed according to the established agreements. It was estimated that conditions were at hand for the expansion and diversification of those relations and the wish was expressed to work for the broadest capitalization of the extant possibilities of collaboration to mutual benefit in the interest of the cause of understanding, detente and peace in Europe and the world over. In this frame new domains of collaboration between Romania and the EEC countries were disclosed.

They approached during the talk also some international questions related especially to the difficulties in the world economy caused by the economic, financial crisis, by the excessively high interest rates. It was stressed that under the circumstances further action was needed for the expansion of the relations of cooperation and collaboration among states, for the intensification of the commercial exchanges and the employment of new forms of economic collaboration. In this sense, the necessity was emphasized of a world policy meant to encourage inter-state collaboration, to eliminate the practices of high interest rates which are an obstacle in the path of trade, of the economic development of the countries, the developing ones first of all.

During the interview, it was stressed that the development of the economic relations relying on full equality and mutual advantage could play a very important role in the amplification of the contacts, of inter-state dialogue, in view of reducing the world tension, halting the arms race, establishing a climate of peace, understanding and broad collaboration among all nations of the world.

Andrei, Haferkamp Meet

AU091551 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1506 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/11/1984 -- On November 9, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview with Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-president of the Commission of the European Communities, responsible for external relations. On the occasion the sides approached aspects related to the expansion and diversification of the collaboration between Romania and the EEC countries as well as aspects concerning the current international life.

Recommendations Exchanged

AU092118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/11/1984 -- The fourth session of the joint Romanian-European Economic Community Commission concluded in Bucharest on November 9.

During the session, a wide exchange of views was made in connection with the economic relations between Romania and the EEC, as well as, with their future development possibilities. The parties expressed (?their) determination to make every effort to develop and diversify the bilateral commercial exchanges.

At the end of the proceedings, the head of the two delegations - Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-president of the EEC commisssion, officer for foreign relations, exchanged letters regarding the recommendations agreed on the occasion of the session.

The works of the joint commission proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

ANDREI MEETS FRENCH COUNTERPART IN PARIS

AU122028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Paris AGERPRES 12/11/1984 -- During the official visit he is paying to France, Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, met with Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, on November 12, in Paris.

On the occasion, the evolution and current stage of the Romanian-French relations were reviewed and the ways to develop political relations, trade exchanges, cooperation in production and links in science, technology, arts and culture and other fields were discussed.

Views were also exchanged on the ways to strengthen peace and security in Europe, on the cessation of arms race, of nuclear armings in particular, on the elimination of all nuclear missiles in the continent and on the ensurance of a successful Stockholm conference. Stress was also laid on the need to take action for a political settlement of the states of conflict and war between states in various regions of the globe.

The joint wish was expressed to strengthen the two states' cooperation for a policy of peace, detente, disarmament, security and obserance of national independence in Europe and the world over.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship. France's minister of external relations gave a luncheon in honour of the Romanian minister, attended by members of the government, deputies and businessmen.

The same day, Stefan Andrei met with Pierre Chevenement, minister of education, with whom he discussed the development of the Romanian-French relations in this domain.

The talks were attended by Dumitru Aninoiu, Romania's ambassador to France.

SFRY OFFICIAL PARTICIPATES IN S&T, ECONOMIC TALKS

Ceausescu Receives Bojanic

AU081758 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, received Comrade Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade of the SFRY, who is leading his country's delegation to the 15th session of the Romanian-SFRY joint Commission for Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation, recently held in Bucharest.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the sides stressed the positive course of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendship and cooperation which are developing in many fields in the spirit of agreements and understandings established at the Romanian-Yugoslav summit meetings. At the same time, the sides pointed out that the continuous development of the two countries' national economy creates favorable premises for increasing and expanding the Romanian-Yugoslav friendly cooperation. They expressed the wish to optimally utilize these possibilities with a view to elevating Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation to ever higher levels, particularly in the fields of production sharing and specialization and in commercial exchanges. The sides stated that developing and expanding relations between Romania and Yugoslavia are for the benefit of the socialist construction in the two friendly and neighboring countries, and serve the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The meeting was attended by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, head of the Romanian delegation participating in the proceedings of the session of the joint commission. The meeting was also attended by Dumitru Popa, Romanian ambassador in Belgrade, and Milos Melovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Bucharest.

Economic Session Ends

AU081834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/11/1984 -- The proceedings of the 15th session of the joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on Thursday, November 8. On the occasion Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Milan Bojanic, secretary for foreign trade of Yugoslavia, signed a protocol stipulating new measures meant to contribute to deepening and diversifying the economic cooperation between the two countries.

PREMIER DASCALESCU CONGRATULATES RAJIV GANDHI

AU082107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2050 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/11/1984 -- Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, sent a telegram of congratulations to Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, on his having being designated to that office. The firm conviction is expressed in the telegram that through joint efforts, the Romanian and Indian Governments will further deepen the traditional relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries, both bilaterally and in international life, to the mutual benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of promoting a policy of peace, independence, and broad cooperation all over the world.

DEFENSE TRIES TO DISRUPT BELGRADE TRIAL

LD091734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- The trial of a group of six persons, charged with conspiring to carry out hostile activity with the aim of changing anticonstitutionally the sociopolitical system and overthrowing socialist authority, continued today in Belgrade District Court before the council of five judges presided over by Judge Zoran Stojkovic.

Again today the defense tried to disrupt the normal proceedings of the trial by various maneuverings. For the umpteenth time the defense repeated the demand that the trial be transferred to a larger court room, even though the demand has been rejected several times because there is no court room in the Belgrade Palace of Justice larger than the one in which the trial is being held. It has about 150 seats, thus making the trial fully public. In addition to Yugoslav journalists the trial is also attended by approximately 30 foreign journalists. The demand that the course of the trial be tape-recorded was again rejected because exceptionally substantial and detailed minutes of the proceedings are being kept based on reliable and skillful phrasing by Zoran Stojkovic, president of the council. The defense, which is obviously trying everything possible to complicate the trial from the legal view, so far has had no objection to the way the minutes are being phrased.

The second accused, Miodrag Milac, was questioned today. He had to be warned, as Mijanovic was yesterday, to adhere to the indictment and not to try to use his defense speech for expounding his own political views. Milic denied all the individual charges in the indictment, sometimes in a manner that caused President of the Council Stojkovic to rebuke Milic for contempt of court and of its prosecutor. In his defense speech Milic tried to describe himself as "a true Marxist" and "Eurocommunist." He also insisted that what was spoken and done at illegal meetings in the apartments belonging to the group members was exactly the same as that submitted and discussed at open and legal gatherings by people involved in social, scientific, and political life.

Because Milic declared that he was tired, even after a 30-minute break which he was given to rest, the hearing which was to last until 1400 was adjourned 1 hour early until 12 November.

SENTENCES SET IN KOSOVO FOR FORCING EMIGRATION

LD091736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Pristina, Nov 9 (TANJUG) -- The court in Pristina, capital city of the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo has sentenced three persons to five, four, and two years in jail because of the crime of inciting national hatred. They had aroused fear among some members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, trying to exert pressure upon them to move out from a Kosovo village.

One of the aims of the anti-Yugoslav actions in Kosovo committed by Albanian nationalists in 1981 was that this province should become "ethnically pure". Albanian chauvinists had tried to force members of all nationalities except Albanian to emigrate from Kosovo. "Albanian Kosovo" would be a prerequisite for the secession of this province from Yugoslav and for its joining Albania.

SIGNIFICANCE OF REAGAN'S VICTORY ASSESSED

Renaissance of Conservatism

AU092123 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 84 p 2

[Aleksandar Nenadovic commentary: "Another 4 Years"]

[Text] There was practically no uncertainty and for this reason there was no great excitement either that could be remembered for a longer time. Reagan defeated Mondale more than convincingly, just as expected. This does not, however, give us the right to write off these American elections as if nothing had happened. Or, what is even worse, as if everything, including what is controversial among the Americans, should now remain as it was in the past: a deficit that is not being reduced, too high interest rates, an overvalued dollar, growing social differences, accelerated armament, and an impasse with Moscow.

The dangers of such immobility are much too great for a skilled and experienced professional such as Ronald Reagan to allow himself the risk of indifference. Even the experiences of certain of his predecessors, who were perhaps no less popular in their time, confirms one of the most important rules of politics as a profession: Exercise of power that boils down to the defense of acquired positions can lead to a disastrous boomerang.

Briefly, Reagan remains in the White House for another 4 years, but this does not have to mean that no changes will occur in America and in its relations with the outside world. Twice the same must not always be the same -- particularly not in politics. True, the victory gives the right to the chief of the White House, if this suits him tactically, especially before foreign rivals or partners, to interpret the election results as a message from the electoral body not to deviate from his goals. The sports rule that a team that is winning should not be changed can also be used in government: Why change a policy that triumphantly passed its test at the polling places?

Is it not a more realistic assumption that the President, who by winning a second term is freed from electoral and other agitational, petty political obligations, will have more opportunities and times, as well as desire, for statesmanlike initiatives at home and abroad?

An appropriate remark. In any case, the matter is not so simple. This is because of the specific nature of the American political system in which, to mention only one of these specific traits, the role of personality is much more pronounced than, for instance, in Europe. This particularly refers to party "machinery," programs, and dogmas.

For the sake of explaining, let us return to the polling places with a question that was only apparently overcome by the act of voting: What did America in fact decide the day before yesterday? What was more important for the majority which decided the elections: Ronald Reagan's personality, which for various reasons, including appearance, conduct, oratory, and other virtues that may be decisive at a time when television is becoming the main arena of political struggle, appears more acceptable to this majority, or his "conservative revolution" as an ideological doctrine and political program of the Republicans?

We can assume that discussion of this topic will continue for a long time. On this occasion it is sufficient to warn that neither of these two options must be underrated: neither the charismatic personality of the former actor, who on a conservative wave has reached the very summit of the United States, nor the scope and depth of this wave which, after Ronald Reagan's second convincing victory, cannot be written off as a temporary, passing phenomenon. America confirmed the day before yesterday that its so-called middle class -- without which in the developed industrial societies no one can either win elections or govern securely -- is today much more removed from reformist liberalism of the New Deal period than any time since World War II.

To ignore this truth would be at least as dangerous as to transform it into a new dogma, as is being done among the Americans by the encouraged right that is propagating the slogans of "cultural revolution" as some kind of avenging chance of the self-proclaimed "moral majority."

In other words, an important change in U.S. economic and social structure has opened a road to Reagan's victories. Corresponding shifts in the political relationship of forces have followed.

Conservatism has experienced a renaissance in the United States because the so-called country of prosperity, this historic political product of the great crisis in the period between the two wars, has to a great extent been transformed into a huge, more expensive than efficient budgetary-consumer machine, which during a transition to a new technology increasingly more dangerously obstructs the national economy. In the meantime, the Democratic Party was not capable of opposing the rightist conservative criticism of New Deal reformism with economically more modern and politically more acceptable programs for the predominant middle classes, which better paid workers are joining en masse.

The conservatives, therefore, are not winning elections because their programs are closer to the future that is opening up, but because their party opponents are not in step with the times in which they live. As they are now, the Democrats could not gather around a long-term program of economic and social adaptations that the political and electoral majority demands. This adaptation implies a critical examination of the budgetary-bureaucratic superstructure built on the foundations of Roosevelt's New Deal.

Gary Hart's failed attempt to gain the nomination has confirmed the weakness that obstructs Democrats. As an American political expert said, the Democrats have no new ideas and they are forced to defend the old ones. If they remain like this, they can hardly count on a victory in 1988.

New Opportunity for Reagan

AU091513 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 84 p 2

[Zoran Manzuka commentary: "Expected Victory"]

[Text] What was expected has happened: Ronald Reagan has convincingly won and, for the next 4 years, the White House will by occupied by the politician whose conservatism calls out for a guarded attitude but, at the same time, the politician whose personal attraction, measured by American standards, has been confirmed not only by the number of the votes captured but also by the circumstance that in the United States the external impression is often, and this time, quite obviously, more important than the substance of what is said.

However expected Ronald Reagan's convincing success may have been, it is nevertheless difficult to explain. It is certain that the American President has surmounted the ideological differences -- if they existed at all in the American society -- and that he has rallied to himself those voters who are considered by some kind of an established custom traditionally Democratic. It has turned out that all those who "think that, today, they are better off than they were 4 years ago" cast their votes for Ronald Reagan. The entire "middle America" mainly voted for the incumbent President, and the workers, and even the blacks and the unemployed, voted for him.

The man who enters the White House is usually already above the party that he leads and the Republicans have found in Ronald Reagan a personage who, in the last 4 years, has obviously successfully and convincingly revived the dream of a "strong America," and a personage who has led the American economy, perhaps even with contradictory measures, on the road of recovery which obviously was the most important element in explaining the election campaign. It remains to be seen whether America is yet to pay the price for this economic recovery, as the Democrats and their leader, Walter Mondale, who, as it turned out, has been unconvincing in many respects and who is undoubtedly a good, but, at the same time, too cold a politician for American conditions, have claimed. It is clear that the overvalued dollar and the much reduced inflation are the result of a record deficit and that they have been achieved at the expense of the rest of the world, and primarily, of the developing countries, just as it is clear that the record investments for arms cannot pull the American economic locomotive over a long period.

Ronald Reagan has been given another chance. Has he made use of his past opportunity, which lasted 4 years? The American voters have answered this question affirmatively. They obviously have valid domestic reasons for this. President Reagan is entering his new term of office unburdened by the outcome of the next election battle in which he will not be able to participate. It is left to him to do that to which a majority of American politicians aspire; it is left to him to seek "his place in history." It has been already said that the Democratic candidate won the votes of those who are primarily afraid of the present and possible future consequences of Reagan's foreign political activity, which has been considered incompletely expressed in many respects. Incompletely expressed? It has also turned out that, turned inward toward themselves, Americans paid little attention to foreign policy. It is quite certain that, first and foremost, the absence of a dialogue with Moscow worried even those who cast their votes for Ronald Reagan. He is the president who will be remembered as the president who, during his term of office, has not yet met with the Soviet leader, the president who considers a strong and even more armed America as a condition for any possible negotiations with its main partner and, at the same time, its main rival.

One thing is certain: The convincing victory gives American President Ronald Reagan grounds to believe that nothing has to be changed in current domestic policies. In the same way it also provides him with a new opportunity to take another step -- because of the responsibility that the United States has in shaping the entire complex of international trends -- in establishing international agreements and consultations that would strengthen world peace, now extremely brittle and uncertain. Ronald Reagan verbally aspires to this. Now he has 4 years before him to confirm it as president in action also.

'Added Uncertainty'

LD101755 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] What are the implications of this week's reelection of Ronald Reagan for progressive forces, socialism, and peace in the world? Zrnka Novak comments:

[Novak] By embarking on a new mandate period, Ronald Reagan, the new old President, as the world press has been referring to him endearingly, has burdened all those socialist and democratic forces fighting for peace in the world with added uncertainty. It is clear that although the differences in the two leading U.S. political parties' programs are very small and negligible, the chances of things developing any differently were very poor. Members of the U.S. antinuclear movement are today very vociferous in their attacks on the Soviets since they believe that the meeting between Gromyko and Reagan was an indication of support for President Reagan at a crucial stage of the election campaign.

And so, people of good will all over the world are slightly apprehensive of what is to come since the gaudy demagogy of the victor, wrapped up in the tinsel of peacemaking, has failed to dispel their concern, while specific events, such as the return to the state of emergency in Chile and the attack on Nicaragua's sovereignty, have made it obvious even to the uninitiated what is the true nature of those forces that launched Ronald Reagan into political orbit in the eighties.

Unfortunately he has become a symbol of a world ruled by militarism, of a country that strives to reaffirm its military strength and in which an extremely simplified image of the world is used to manipulate human emotions. This simplified image of the world, on which the consciousness of the American people is based, has emerged as a paradox in the democratic development of the United States and as an ideological contrast to the simplified image of the world that Stalinism derived from the human dream of the socialist transformation of the world.

So, a conservative system that was introduced in the Soviet Union when Stalin arrived at the head of the party, brought about in the postwar period the gradual creation of its ideological opposite in the form of militant, multinational capitalism concentrated in a country which, ironically, was among the first to recognize the young Soviet state.

Whatever promises the new old President made in his inaugural speech, the fact remains that his reelection will mean a continued arms race of unprecedented proportions, increased economic pressure on developing countries, and a heavy blow for all progressive forces in the world, particularly for the left.

Can, then, a joint front of progressive forces, which would not repeat mistakes made by institutionalized alliances of the past and which would consist of workers' parties, mass social movements, and nonaligned countries, win the battle for an alternative world, more humane than the one so self-confidently offered by the Reagan administration? Can the Nonaligned Movement overcome the economic vulnerability of its member-countries, and the great loss of Indira Gandhi? Can it accomplish its historic mission at a time when the aspirations toward bipolarizing the world and toward hegemonism constitute major threats of unknown proportions?

Progressive and socialist forces and all people of good will around the world must reaffirm their historical responsibility by finding solutions to these uneasy questions that have, unfortunately, become topical again owing to Ronald Reagan's reelection to the post of U.S. president.

'NEW TONES' IN U.S.-USSR RELATIONS NOTED

LD091853 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Following the news, we have our topical foreign political commentary. We talk about new tones being sounded in Soviet-U.S. relations. Even though the two superpowers are still occupying their former positions, there are increasingly frequent calls from both sides for talks to be resumed. Milika Sundic comments:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has called on the Soviet Union to return to the talks on reducing nuclear weapons that were broken off in December last year. An invitation has also been extended to Moscow for the two countries to start talks on the demilitarization of space before finalizing a moratorium on tests of antisatellite weapons. Following Reagan's announcement 3 days ago that during his second presidential term he would devote the most attention to reducing the volume of nuclear weapons, and hints of his readiness to meet the Soviet state and party chief, Konstantin Chernenko, Shultz's invitation to Moscow to return to the Geneva talks on reducing nuclear weapons confirms certain previous assumptions that the Reagan administration would work more than during the past term to enter a dialogue with Moscow on the many problems dividing the superpowers.

Shultz's invitation does not, it is true, contain anything new. The Soviet Union left the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons as soon as it became clear that the United States was not going to abandon the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Likewise, the proposal by the U.S. secretary of state that talks on the demilitarization of space should begin before the outlining of a moratorium on tests of antisatellite weapons is not acceptable to Moscow because it runs diametrically counter to a Soviet proposal on the same issue. Let us recall that the Soviet Union was the first to propose the demilitarization of space, but on condition that throughout the duration of the talks all experiments with antisatellite weapons should be halted.

If we were to judge the prospects for Soviet-U.S. talks on reducing nuclear weapons and the demilitarization of space merely on the basis of the present stands that the two countries support in their public statements, we might say they were very slight. However, the fact that both the Soviet Union and the United States agree in principle that the fate of peace in the world depends on their mutual relations leads one to conclude that both countries are nevertheless contemplating the fact that they must find a way out of the existing blind alley. Andrey Gromyko's utterances at the festive meeting in the Kremlin devoted to the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- that the Soviet Union does not harbour any hostile intentions towards the United States and that it is ready to cooperate with them in the interests of strengthening international security -- and Reagan's indication that during his second presidential term he would concern himself seriously with relations with the Soviet Union lead one to conclude that certain changes for the better might be expected in the conduct of the two superpowers. For this, concessions would be necessary on both sides, but this would not be surprising, either, if Moscow and Washington judged that there was no other way. There is no doubt that for the Soviet Union the main problem is the U.S. missiles in Western Europe. However, following the Soviet countermeasures, that is, the installation of operational tactical missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia, and the USSR Ministry of Defense announcement that the Soviet Union also possesses a cruise missile, the question of just which of the two superpowers has the advantage in nuclear missile armaments remains a considerable one. All the indications are that if the balance was disrupted, it has now been reestablished, and therein lies the hope that the two countries will sit down at the negotiating table on condition that both accept the fact that a continued arms race would be senseless.

OFFICIAL ATTACKS ATTITUDE OF BULGARIA, ALBANIA

LD091845 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Djakovica, Nov 9 (TANJUG) -- With most neighbouring countries, Yugoslavia maintains good relations and fruitful cooperation, which is an expression of its policy of promoting and nurturing international relations.

This statement was made today, Friday, at Djakovica, Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, by member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Fadilj Hodza. In this context, Fadilj Hodza said that Albania and Bulgaria were exceptions in the field of relations between Yugoslavia and the neighbours.

Bulgaria, he mentioned, denies the existence of the Macedonian nation, unsurps historical events and personalities of this Yugoslav nation, which is conductive to territorial [word indistinct] and the jeopardizing of integrity of Yugoslavia.

Albania has already for some time flagrantly meddled in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, inciting nationalist and irredentist tendencies of one part of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, said Fadilj Hodza. The Albanian leadership is trying to enfeeble Yugoslavia, paying no attention to the fact that every weakening of Yugoslavia may imperil Albania itself, said Hodza. Yugoslavia voiced confidence that good relations with Albania would be of benefit to the two countries and to security in the Balkans. Otherwise their relations had been exemplary until 1948, when the Albanian leadership joined Stalin in his furious assault on Yugoslavia.

MONTENEGRIN PRESIDENCY DEBATES ALBANIA RELATIONS

LD122159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Titograd, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- In discussing questions of cooperation between the SR of Montenegro and Italy and Albania within the framework of relations between the SFRY and these countries the Montenegrin Presidency stressed the importance of the policy of good-neighborliness based on the principles of full reciprocal respect, understanding, trust, and noninterference for good reciprodal relations and also for broader promotion of relations in this area of Europe and of the Mediterranean. The presidency session was chaired by Miodrag Vlahovic.

In its relations with Albania the SR of Montenegro is making constant efforts on the basis and principles of Yugoslavia's foreign policy to make a constructive contribution to promoting these relations. The presidency made the assessment that for the further development of our relations it is of utmost importance that the Albanian side should desist from interfering in our internal affairs, supporting nationalistic and separatistic elements, and from supporting enemy emigres and anti-Yugoslav activity as a whole. In the spirit of good-neighborliness it should tackle the building of better relations. The mutual need for such better relations exists, the presidency believes, on the general level and espdcially in expanding trade between the two countries: the construction of highways and their greater use, the joint exploitation of water and other natural resources in agricultural, science, culture, and elsewhere. On the basis of full equality and reciprocity in relations between the two countries the members of the nations living on each side of the border should be a factor of bonds, understanding, and cooperation.

SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUAN STRUGGLE EXPRESSED

LD091826 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, November 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has expressed its full support and solidarity for the Nicaraguan people's struggle to preserve its freedom, independence, revolutionary heritage and for its further development.

The above was set out in a telegram sent by the League of Communists of Yugoslavoa (LCY) Central Committee Presidency to Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) National Directorate. The telegram extends cordial felicitations on the FSLN victory in the democratic elections. The Yugoslav party Presidency expressed its conviction that relations and cooperation between the FSLN and the LCY will be further strengthened.

DRUG ADDICTION REACHING 'EPIDEMIC' PROPORTIONS

AU081930 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Nov 84 p 11

[Olga Vasiljevic report]

[Excerpts] Only those who have been in contact with the close family of drug addicts or who have had the opportunity to meet drug addicts can have a clear picture of this evil which is spreading in our country and which has a particularly alarming number of addicts in larger urgan centers. Judging by the number of drug addicts -- there are some 10,000 of them registered -- the illness has long since developed into an epidemic. If we add to this figure another five times as many who are not registered, the figure those who are better informed have in mind when the true number of drug addicts is involved, then we could mention the figure of 50,000-60,000 drug addicts, knowing that every month new recruits are added to this sad army.

A single inquiry in Belgrade revealed that "in every school (170 primary and secondary schools) there are four to five drug addicts and participants in the seances of those who enjoy glue sniffing, that every tenth student tries drugs, and that every hundredth one becomes addicted to drugs." Drug addicts are found throughout the country, but major cities lead in this respect. Last year, 2,000 drug addicts were noted in Slovenia (this number was doubled this year). In Sarajevo there were 59 of them 4 years ago, but this figure is nearly negligible in relations to the current real situation. In Vojvodina, of 25,000 aged 13-23 years, 0.9 percent tried hashish, while of the other 14,000 polled, 1 percent of them took some drug.

Even the unrealistic number in relation to the real state of affairs, which can hardly be learned, or which, and this frequently happens, is concealed from the public, indicates the serious dimensions of drug addiction, which is most frequently paid only verbal attention, while the entire society, particularly those most threatened (young people and their parents) are deprived of preventive measures, of pedagogic work explaining the consequences of drugs in schools and local communities. One gets the impression that this complex problem is a phenomenon that we cannot oppose without a coordinated effort and without forming a single center, that it is a problem left to health workers and to workers of the Service of Internal Affairs.

Of the total number of drug addicts, 7.2 percent of them have tried to commit suicide, and of this figure 2.5 percent were girls. And again caution is called for. The figure cannot be taken as correct, true, because in a large number of suicides, deaths, and attempted suicides drugs are not mentioned as a cause.

Drugs are procured through secret channels, the network is firm, the society compact. The drug pushers, smugglers, and addicts create a firm chain, and they feverishly adhere to the rule that no one must betray anyone. Despite the activity of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, it is said that drugs can easily be procured in the country once one penetrates this "black circle." It is procured easily provided one has money. The road to acquiring money is traditional and, after selling the family belongings, comes robbery, then prison, and it is only here in prison that real, systematic treatments begin.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DECLINE IN PRISTINA

LD121739 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- More respect was shown for public peace and order in Pristina municipality during the past 9 months of this year than during the same period last year. The number of all forms of offenses was visibly reduced. The fact is that during the past 9 months in Pristina, 851 charges were filed for violation of public order. That is 122 offenses less or 15 percent less than the same period last year.

This information and these assessments were set out at today's session of the Pristina Municipal Assembly. The delegates noted that the reduction in the number of offenses was the result of an over-all increasingly political and security situation and of the ever-growing activity of social subjects of self-protection and of the security organs which pay special attention to preventive work.

It was said that most offenses were committed in the streets and in catering establishments. Most people, 242 in fact, committed the offenses under the influence of drink. It is characteristic that the offenses committed by individuals are on the increase while those committed by groups of persons are declining.

Another characteristic applicable to this period was the actions of individuals operating from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and from other aspects of enemy activity, and also from positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and chauvinism. Actions committed from these positions are manifested in slogan daubing, dissemination of pamphlets, and verbal statements in public places.

Again this year Albanian nationalists and irredentists tried to continue their activity, although on a reduced scale. They daubed 77 slogans in 53 instances, that is, one-half less than in the same period last year. Most of them contained the enemy slogan "Kosovo -- republic."

Three cases of pamphlet dissemination were registered in which, apart from the fact that they were of a nationalistic nature, an attack was made on our self-management system and constitutional system and the Albanian people were invited to struggle to implement irredentist objectives. According to Sadri Godanci, secretary of the Pristina Secretariat of Internal Affairs, a very perfidious and demagogic ploy adopted by the irredentists has become noticeable recently. They have been appealing to other nations and nationalities to back up their demand for Kosovo to acquire the status of a republic in which they would allegedly have greater rights than they now have in the province.

From positions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism four cases were registered of slogan daubing with enemy content in which the Albanian nationality was insulted.

During the 9-month period, 75 conflicts were registered between people of different nationalities. That is slightly more than last year, but this is interpreted by reference to the higher efficiency of the security service and organs for measures taken when the slightest intranational conflict occurred. In 34 cases there has been reconciliation between the parties involved through the good offices of the security service.

During the same period there was one recorded case of desecration of a tombstone in the Serbian cemetery in the village of Pomazatin, and also 15 cases of damage to crops, of which 10 cases were to the detriment of the Serbs, three to the Albanians and two to the detriment of other nationalities.